

# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 7.  
WHOLE NUMBER 527.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1873.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.  
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office No. 39 Park Row.  
SUBSCRIPTION SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

## THE ARMY.

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

#### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending  
September 22, 1873.

Wednesday, September 17.

Major J. G. Tiltford, Seventh Cavalry, will report in person without delay to the superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, to conduct a detachment of recruits to the Fourth Infantry. On completion of this duty Major Tiltford will join his proper station.

Corporal William Cook and Private Michael McFallon, Company D, Fifteenth Infantry, are ordered to return to their station at Fort Garland, with permission to delay five days en route.

Paragraph 1 of Special Orders No. 183, September 12, 1873, from this office, is modified as follows: Lieutenant Colonel Marcus D. L. Simpson, assistant commissary-general of subsistence, will report to the commanding general Military Division of the Atlantic, to relieve Colonel Charles L. Kilburn, assistant commissary-general of subsistence, Major Amos Beckwith, commissary of subsistence, will remain on duty at headquarters Department of the Gulf of New Orleans, Louisiana; Captain Thomas C. Sullivan, commissary of subsistence, will remain on duty at Sioux City, Iowa; Captain Samuel T. Cushing, commissary of subsistence, will report to the commanding general Department of the Missouri, to relieve Major Michael R. Morgan, commissary of subsistence.

Discharged.—Bugler John O'Connor, Company D, Ninth Infantry; Private John Henry Storms, alias John Wilson, Company H, Sixteenth Infantry.

Thursday, September 18.

A General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, on the 23d day of September, 1873, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Band Musician Daniel Day and Recruit Patrick McDermott, General Service U. S. Army, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Major J. P. Roy, Sixth Infantry; Captain James Henton, Twenty-third Infantry; First-Lieutenant T. F. Quinn, Fourth Infantry; First-Lieutenant W. J. Reedy, Twenty-second Infantry; First-Lieutenant J. W. Bean, Fifteenth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon A. H. Hoff, judge-advocate.

Transferred.—Private Antonio Folce, Company M, First Cavalry, to Company M, Eighth Cavalry.

Discharged.—Private William Robb, Company C, First Cavalry; Private Ezra Harrison, Company D, Fifth Cavalry.

Dishonorably Discharged.—Second Class Private Walter O'Neill, Ordnance Detachment U. S. Army.

A General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, on the 24th day of September, 1873, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Recruits William R. O'Neal and Henry Burdon, General Service U. S. Army, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel A. V. Kautz, Fifteenth Infantry; First Lieutenants S. H. Lincoln, Tenth Infantry; J. M. Norvell, Twelfth Infantry; Henry Marotte, Seventeenth Infantry; T. F. Riley, Twenty-first Infantry; Second Lieutenant C. H. Lester, Twenty-fourth Infantry. Surgeon Ebenezer Swift, judge-advocate.

The leave of absence granted Captain H. C. Egbert, Twelfth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 138, July 26, 1873, from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is extended four months.

Leave of absence for thirty days is granted First Lieutenant William A. Miller, Eighteenth Infantry, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence for thirty days is granted Assistant Surgeon W. D. Wolverton.

On the abandonment of Fort Pulaski, Georgia, Commissary-Sergeant T. B. Harrison will be relieved from duty at that post, and will proceed without delay to Savannah, Georgia, and report to the commanding officer for assignment to duty.

So much of Special Orders No. 85, April 24, 1873, from this office, as extends the leave of absence granted Major Jacob E. Burbank, paymaster, for six months, is amended to grant said extension on account of sickness.

Friday, September 19.

The superintendent General Recruiting Service will cause to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge one hundred and fifty recruits to Omaha, Nebraska, where they will be reported upon arrival to the commanding general Department of the Platte for assignment to the Thirtieth Infantry.

Special Orders No. 167, Paragraph 10, August 10, 1873, from this office, directing that Private Henry F. Swan, Company D, Fifth Infantry, be discharged the service of the United States, is revoked.

Discharged.—Private Duncan M. Perkins, General Service U. S. Army; Second Class Private John T. Bivins, General Service, U. S. Army.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of

the Medical Department are made: Surgeon B. J. D. Irwin is relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and will report in person to the superintendent of the Military Academy, West Point, New York, to relieve Surgeon T. A. McFarlin; Surgeon T. A. McFarlin, on being relieved by Surgeon Irwin, will report in person to the commanding general Department of the Missouri for assignment to duty; Surgeon C. T. Alexander is assigned to duty at St. Louis, Missouri, as attending surgeon, relieving surgeon D. L. Magruder; Surgeon D. L. Magruder, on being relieved by Surgeon Alexander, will report in person to the commanding officer Department of Arizona for duty as medical director, relieving Surgeon E. J. Bailey; Surgeon E. J. Bailey, on being relieved by Surgeon Magruder, will proceed to Wilmington, Delaware, and report by letter upon his arrival there to the Surgeon-General.

Saturday, September 20.

Honorably discharged.—Hospital Steward L. R. McGeorge, U. S. Army.

Discharged.—Hospital Steward William G. Fernald, U. S. Army.

So much of Special Orders No. 158, paragraph 1, August 2, 1873, from this office, as directs that Private William Stratford, Company M, First Cavalry, be transferred to the Fifth Cavalry, is revoked.

The extension of leave of absence granted Captain Lemuel Pettee, Twenty-fifth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 168, September 4, 1873, from headquarters Department of Texas, is further extended to November 30, 1873.

The resignation of Captain Lemuel Pettee, Twenty-fifth Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect November 30, 1873.

Monday, September 22.

Discharged.—Blacksmith William McFarland, Company L, Fifth Cavalry.

#### GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

G. C. M. O. No. 24, Washington, June 21, 1873.—Promulgates the proceedings, etc., before a General Court-martial which convened at Willet's Point, New York harbor, June 6, 1873, and of which Captain W. R. King, Corps of Engineers U. S. Army, is president, in the case of Musician Francis Carey, Company C, Battalion of Engineers U. S. Army, who was found guilty of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," in stabbing one of his comrades, and sentenced "to be confined in charge of the post guard for the period of two months, wearing a 24-pounder ball attached to his left leg by a chain six feet long. The first ten days of the first month and the last ten days of the second month to be in solitary confinement in the dark cell, on bread and water diet, and the remainder of the confinement to be at hard labor." The offence is regarded as well deserving of a severe penalty, but it is doubted whether solitary confinement for ten days in a dark cell, added to a diet of bread and water, might not be liable to have such a depressing effect upon the health of a prisoner as to render a punishment thus inflicted amenable to the objection of being cruel and unusual. For this reason so much of the sentence as directs the use of a dark cell is remitted. The sentence, with this exception, will be duly executed.

G. C. M. O. No. 28, Washington, July 19, 1873.—Approves the proceedings, findings, and sentence, in the case of Second Lieutenant M. Frank Gallagher, Second Infantry, arraigned, tried, and found guilty, by a General Court-martial which convened at Columbia, South Carolina, June 5, 1873, of which Colonel Israel Vogdes, First Artillery, is president, on the charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Specification—"In this, that Second Lieutenant M. Frank Gallagher, Second Infantry, did without just cause or proper provocation, with a loaded revolver fire at and into the person of one John McAnally, a discharged soldier from the U. S. Army, thereby infamously causing the death of said McAnally. This in the public streets of Spartanburg, S. C., in the presence of citizens and one enlisted man, to the great scandal and disgrace of the service, on or about May 2, 1873." Second Lieutenant M. Frank Gallagher, Second Infantry, ceases to be an officer of the Army from the date of this order.

G. C. M. O. No. 30, Washington, August 13, 1873.—Commutes the sentence of a General Court-martial convened at Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, July 22, 1873, and of which Colonel George Sykes, Twentieth Infantry, is president, in the case of Captain Richard Combs, Seventh Infantry, found guilty on the charges of "violation of the 45th Article of War," and "neglect of duty, in violation of the 99th Article of War," and sentenced "to be cashiered." All the members of the court unite in recommending executive clemency in this case, on account of the previous good character of the accused. The reviewing officer, Brigadier-General Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota, concurs in this recommendation. The President, in consideration of the foregoing recommendations, is pleased to commute the sentence of the accused to "Suspension from rank and command for the period six months, and to the forfeiture of all his pay for the period of his suspension, except fifty dollars per month."

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, September 20, 1873.

Major David Taggart, paymaster—Resigned September 11, 1873.

Major Asa B. Gardner, judge-advocate—Resigned his commission as first Lieutenant, First Artillery, only, August 19, 1873.

First Lieutenant James E. Bell, First Artillery—Died at Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, Fla., September 11, 1873.

#### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Companies H and K, First Cavalry, from Fort Walla Walla, W. T., to Camp Harney, Oregon.  
Company B, Fifteenth Infantry, from Fort Craig, N. M., to Fort Tabrosa, N. M.  
Company B, Twenty-third Infantry, from Camp Date Creek, A. T., to Fort Whipple, A. T.  
Company K, Twenty-fourth Infantry, from Fort Duncan, Tex., to Ringgold Barracks, Tex.  
Post DISCONTINUED.—Camp Huapal, A. T.

#### HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Second Lieutenant A. B. Dyer, transferred from Company K to Company L. (S. O. No. 43, September 18.)

Leave of absence four months was granted Captain J. J. Van Horn, Eighth Infantry, to take effect upon the completion of the Yellowstone expedition. (S. O. No. 49, September 23.)

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq'r's Chicago, Ill.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

The Yellowstone Expedition.—Advices from the Yellowstone expedition, under date of September 6, by way of Bismarck, D. T., September 16, state that General G. A. Custer, with three squadrons of the Seventh Cavalry, comprising A, B, C, E, G, and M Troops, together with the engineers, reached the stockade on the Yellowstone river September 4, having separated from the main command three days' march east of the Musselshell river. General Stanley, with the infantry, one squad of cavalry and the train, struck directly for the old trail on the Yellowstone, and was not expected at this point until the 12th. The expedition has become a complete success, every object for which it was inaugurated having been effectually accomplished. An area of 20,000 square miles of unknown country to the south and west of the Yellowstone has been explored, the Indians thoroughly whipped, and the survey of the Northern Pacific Railway completed. The route selected by Mr. Eckelson, chief engineer of the surveying party, will follow the east bank of the Yellowstone as far as Tongue river, crossing at that point, thence a short distance along the west bank to the Big Porcupine, crossing the divide in that vicinity of the big bend of the Musselshell, following the valley of this river to a connection with Barker's survey of last year. General Custer made a direct trail to the stockade, after separating from General Stanley, across a terrible country, almost destitute of water and vegetation, accomplishing the march of 140 miles in five and a half days, with a train of thirty wagons, and with the loss of but six animals. No trouble was had with the Indians after the battle of the Big Horn; the wounded are doing admirably, and are considered out of all danger. Lieutenant Brandon was dragged by hand a distance of 350 miles, but is improving every day, notwithstanding the country, with the exception of the valleys of the Musselshell and Yellowstone, is an uninhabitable desert.

Camp Baker.—Hospital Steward W. G. Harden, U. S. Army, September 9 was assigned to duty at Camp Baker, M. T.

St. Paul, Minn.—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted Surgeon J. F. Woods, U. S. Army, September 12.

Clothing Account.—The Assistant Adjutant-General has decided that in the case of a man sentenced by G. C. M. to forfeit pay and allowances, except three dollars per month, the clothing issued to him, while in confinement, will not be charged to him.

Fort Stevenson.—A General Court-martial for this command was appointed to meet at Fort Stevenson, D. T., October 2. The following officers of the Sixth Infantry were detailed for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Huston, Jr.; Captain J. P. Schindel; First Lieutenants D. M. Lee, E. B. Atwood; Second Lieutenant C. L. Gurley. Second Lieutenant R. E. Thompson, judge-advocate.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Company C has received the new pattern infantry equipments.

On the arrival at Fort Abercrombie of the four companies of the Seventeenth Infantry, indicated in par. 4 of department S. O. No. 170, c. s., the two companies which do not take post there were ordered September 16 to be designated by the regimental commander, and at once put en route for Fort Wadsworth, of which post they will form the garrison until further orders.

Twentieth Infantry.—The following are announced as the changes in stations of officers and companies of the Twentieth Infantry, made necessary by garrisoning Forts Abercrombie and Wadsworth from the Seventeenth Infantry, viz: The major of the regiment will take post at Fort Pembina. On its return from escort duty with the Northern Boundary Survey Commission, Captain Harbach's company (K) will take post at Fort Totten, to which post its company property, laundresses,



etc., will be sent from Fort Pembina in time to meet the company on arrival. On the arrival of Company K at Fort Totten, Captain Coe's company (H) will march to Fort Seward, and thence proceed, via the Northern Pacific Railroad, to and take post at Fort Snelling. On the arrival of the battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry at Fort Abercrombie, Captain Patterson's company (A) will immediately proceed, via Moorhead and the Northern Pacific Railroad, to and take post at Fort Seward, relieving Captain Bates' company (B) which will proceed by rail to Brainerd, Minn., and thence march to and take post at Fort Ripley. As soon as possible after the return of the Yellowstone expedition to Fort Abraham Lincoln, Captain Stanley's company (D) will be relieved from its temporary duty at that post and put en route to Fort Wadsworth, moving by rail to Fort Seward. On the arrival of the two companies of the Seventeenth Infantry, at Fort Wadsworth, Company D and Captain McNaught's company (F) will march, via Fort Abercrombie, to and take post at Fort Pembina.

**Seventh Infantry.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Shaw, M. T., December 4. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Gilbert, Seventh Infantry; Major N. B. Sweitzer, Second Cavalry; Captains D. W. Benham, Seventh Infantry; Edward Ball, Lewis Thompson, Second Cavalry; H. B. Freeman, G. L. Browning, J. M. J. Sanno, Seventh Infantry. First Lieutenant A. H. Jackson, Seventh Infantry, judge-advocate.

**Fort Abercrombie.**—Major A. H. Seward, paymaster, U. S. Army, September 15 was detailed as a member of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Fort Abercrombie, D. T., par. 1, S. O. No. 195, and par. 2, S. O. 199, c. s., from department headquarters.

**Fort Abraham Lincoln.**—Major B. C. Card, Q. M. U. S. Army, C. Q. M. of the department, September 15 was ordered via the Lake Superior and Mississippi and Northern Pacific Railways, to Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., on public business.

**Sixth Infantry.**—From Fort Buford, D. T., August 24, 1873, a correspondent writes: At a game of baseball which was played at Fort Buford, D. T., between the "Lone Star B. B. C." of Company E, Sixth Infantry, and the "Independents," a picked nine of the post, the former won by a score of 16 to 8. We append the score as follows:

LONE STARS.	R. O.	INDEPENDENTS.	R. O.
Bodden, F. . . . .	0 4	Bourke, I. B. . . . .	1 4
Geary, S. B. . . . .	1 5	Adams, S. B. . . . .	2 3
Becher, P. . . . .	2 3	Carmody, P. . . . .	0 5
McDevitt, J. B. . . . .	4 2	Smith, C. . . . .	1 4
Haines, S. . . . .	1 1	West, F. . . . .	1 3
Osborne, C. F. . . . .	1 3	Palham, S. . . . .	2 2
Barnes, C. . . . .	2 3	McLaughlin, J. B. . . . .	0 4
McNiece, I. F. . . . .	3 2	Litchfield, C. . . . .	1 2
Ives, I. B. . . . .	1 3	Medley, I. F. . . . .	0 6
Total . . . . .	16 27	Total . . . . .	8 27

Umpire—Corporal I. I. Co. grove, Moccasin B. B. C.  
Scorers—James Fleming, Lone Star B. B. C., and James Hensley, Independent B. B. C.

Lieutenant Willey September 17 was authorized to apply for an extension of his leave of absence for six months, with permission to cross the sea.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

**Brigadier-General John Pope:** Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

**Sixth Cavalry.**—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted Second Lieutenant J. A. Rucker, September 17. A. A. Surgeon M. M. Shearer, U. S. Army, September 4 was directed to accompany Second Lieutenant J. A. Rucker, Sixth Cavalry, to Chicago, Ill., and on completion of this duty to rejoin his station.

**Eighth Cavalry.**—From Fort Stanton, N. M., a correspondent writes, September 10, 1873: "We are having quite an exciting time just at present in this locality, caused by the Indians leaving the reservation at this post; Major W. R. Price with Companies A, C, E, and K, Eighth Cavalry, are out after them. Captain A. B. Kauffman, with Company B, followed their trail steadily for twenty-four hours, when, his horses becoming fagged out, he was forced to halt. Just at this time Captains Hartwell and Ohlson, with Companies C and K, came in from another direction, and their horses being in good condition they at once took up the trail, and pressed the Indians so closely that they abandoned ponies, skins, grub, etc., in order to make good their escape. The abandoned property was destroyed by the men, and the ponies taken care of. Captain J. F. Randlett, with Company D, Eighth Cavalry, is scouting south and east of the reservation, he will probably fall in with the Indians as they are making for the Guadalupe range, where he, Captain Randlett, is ordered to scout. Two chiefs, 'Santana and Chena,' were bagged at the agency a few days ago and are now 'in durance vile' in the post guard-house; they are both powerful looking men. Supplies left camp on the 8th inst. for the troops operating in the mountains. One of the principal causes for the Indians leaving the reservation, is in their having in their possession a large number of stolen stock, which, rather than give up, they have flown to the mountains with. Major Price came into the post today, and left at an hour after for Dowling's mills, distance eighteen miles from this post, which is at present a supply camp for the troops operating in the mountains. We are anticipating some hot work in this vicinity as Major Price has informed the Indians by some means, that they must either return to the reservation or he will hunt them down with his troops; but the old adage is, 'catch Indian before hang him,' and the chances are that it will take time and trouble to catch these fellows, as they have an immense range of country to travel over, which will prove severe on both men and horses."

**Second Cavalry.**—A despatch from Fort Laramie, W. T., September 22, 1873, says: "Captain Egan, of Company K, and Lieutenant Allison, with Company E, of the Second Cavalry, while returning from Fort Fetterman struck an Indian trail on the Horse Shoe on the 19th. The troops followed it for nearly seventy miles,

and on the morning of the 20th run into an Indian camp on the north of Laramie. The captured nine ponies and recaptured twelve head of cattle belonging to settlers on the Saville. They also captured two guns, 100 cartridges, nine saddles, fifty pair of moccasins, jerked meat, etc. The Indians escaped to the hills. Only three of them are mounted. The cavalry had orders not to fire unless the Indians first fired upon them. It is supposed the Indians cut the line between here and Fort Fetterman yesterday.

**Treaty with the Utes.**—Secretary Delano, September 20, received the following telegram from Felix E. Brunot, dated Denver, Col., September 19: Returned this evening after twenty days' absence in the country. Have contracted for the cession to the United States of nearly four million acres, comprising all the mountain part of the Ute reservation, supposed to contain metals. Agricultural land is not included and will be needed by the Indians. The seven bands were represented in the council and nearly all present signed the contract. Mr. Cree will remain for the balance of the signatures and visit the western line when fully signed. Onval is to take the contract to Washington, accompanied by Agent Adams and some Cimarron Utes, the chief object being to settle questions which it was not expedient to introduce in the negotiations. Please authorize Adams to go after the treaty is signed. The negotiation was difficult and the result very satisfactory. The Utes will never go to war with the whites save on compulsion. Leave for Pittsburg this evening. Commissioner Smith, of the Indian Bureau, left here last evening for Fort Sill, Texas, to attend a conference between Texas officials and Indian prisoners, Santanta and Big Tree.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

**Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord:** Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

**Third Cavalry.**—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted Second Lieutenant George F. Chase, September 17.

Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of sixty days, was granted First Lieutenant R. E. Whitman, Sept. 16.

**Fourteenth Infantry.**—Leave of absence for twenty days September 11 was granted Major Alexander Chambers.

**Ninth Infantry.**—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of thirty days, was granted Captain Samuel Munson, Sept. 16, to take effect when his services can be dispensed with by his post commander.

**Fourth Infantry.**—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted First Lieutenant D. I. Ezekiel, September 17.

Colonel F. F. Flint, Fourth Infantry, accompanied by his acting adjutant, September 16, proceeded to Fort D. A. Russell, to assign to companies, a detachment of one hundred and fifty recruits, Fourth Infantry, which was to arrive at that post on or about September 25. Upon the assignment of recruits of the Fourth Infantry, as directed in par. 3, S. O. No. 141, c. s., from department headquarters, First Lieutenant Horace Neide, acting adjutant, Fourth Infantry, was ordered to take charge of such as may be assigned to companies of the regiment stationed at Fort Sanders and Fort Bridger, and conduct them to their stations. He will also conduct those for Fort Fetterman as far as Medicine Bow, at which point he will turn them over to the officer sent from Fort Fetterman to receive them.

#### DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

**Brigadier-General C. C. Augur:** Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

**Fourth Cavalry.**—Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Hatch September 8 was relieved from duty as A. A. I.-G. of this department, and ordered to Fort Clark to assume command of that post, and of his regiment in the absence of its colonel. Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of sixty days, September 8 was granted Second Lieutenant John W. Martin.

**Fort Griffin.**—A General Court-martial was ordered to convene at Fort Griffin, Texas, September 16. Detail for the court: Captains Lynde Catlin, George L. Choisy, Eleventh Infantry; Charles D. Vile, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieutenants David B. Taylor, Eleventh Infantry; Mason M. Maxon, Edward B. Turner, Tenth Cavalry; John J. Dougherty, Eleventh Infantry. First Lieutenant Joseph M. Kelley, Tenth Cavalry, judge-advocate.

**Sixth Cavalry.**—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas H. Neill Sept. 5 was ordered in compliance with orders from headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, to Fort Gibson, I. T., to assume command of that post.

**Payment of Troops.**—Major Edwin D. Judd, paymaster, September 12 was ordered to Austin, Forts Gibson, Sill, Richardson, and Griffin, to pay the troops stationed thereat to date of the last muster.

**Twenty-fifth Infantry.**—Captain John W. French September 10 was ordered to Fort Clark on public business.

Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of five months, September 10 was granted First Lieutenant David B. Wilson, to take effect whenever his services can be spared by his post commander.

**Twenty-fourth Infantry.**—Company K, Twenty-fourth Infantry, September 10 was relieved from duty at Fort Duncan, and ordered to Ringgold Barracks to take post thereat.

**Fourth Cavalry.**—Major Alfred E. Latimer September 10 was relieved from duty at Fort Clark, and on the final adjournment of the Court of Inquiry instituted by par. 5, S. O. No. 166, c. s., from department headquarters, and ordered to Fort Duncan.

The leave of absence for seven days granted First Lieutenant Dominick Lynch, Jr., Fourth Cavalry, by par. 3, S. O. No. 198, c. s., headquarters Fort Clark, September 12 was extended twenty days.

Leave of absence for thirty days on surgeon's certifi-

cate of disability, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, September 12 was granted Colonel Ranald S. Mackenzie.

The leave of absence for seven days granted First Lieutenant Leopold O. Parker, adjutant, Fourth Cavalry, by par. 3, S. O. No. 198, c. s., headquarters Fort Clark, September 11 was extended twenty days.

**Ringgold Barracks.**—A. A. Surgeon Henry M. Stille, U. S. Army, September 11 was relieved from duty at Ringgold Barracks, and ordered to Fort Brown.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

**Major-General I. McDowell:** Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

**Colonel W. H. Emory:** Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

**Target Practice.**—One drill a week at musketry target practice has been directed to be held within each post in this department at which three rounds per man will be fired. Post commanders are directed to render the proper monthly report of target practice to department headquarters, and to see that none are excused from this weekly practice who can possibly attend and that every care is taken to improve their men in this very essential part of a soldier's instruction.

**Fort Jefferson.**—As soon as in the judgment of the commanding officer of Fort Jefferson, Fla., the services of Assistant Surgeon Harvey E. Brown, U. S. Army, can be dispensed with at that post, that officer, September 12, was ordered to repair to Key West, Fla., for duty.

**Baton Rouge Barracks, La.**—From this post a correspondent writes, September 13, 1873: "Noticing in your valuable paper communications from all parts of the Union, giving information concerning the inner life of the soldiers, the various events which happen now and then to cheer them on their way, we have written up a brief sketch of a very interesting little event, which proved highly gratifying to the citizens and soldiers of this city. Your readers may not know that on the 4th of July last, quite a commotion was created in Baton Rouge by the inauguration of a 'fete champetre,' or in Creole parlance, a 'tombola,' where all the usual scenes enacted on such occasions took place, such as horse and sack racing, climbing the greasy pole, etc., etc., *ad infinitum*. But the crowning event of the day, was a race between the garrison and city fire companies around a track one-half mile in circumference, and by no means as level as the historical Nicolson pavement, so that it required considerable skill to steer clear of these depressions and at the same time kept the movement uncheckered. 'Our boys,' however, completed the circuit in thirty seconds, beating their competitors by at least ten seconds, which, considering the sweltering heat of a southern sun, hot enough to cave the top of your hat in, must be regarded an extraordinary run. The 'boys,' however, though the victors, bore off the honors with commendable spirit, praising their competitors' speed, and as the sequel will show, when the presentation ceremonies took place, the prize being a beautiful flag made by the ladies of Baton Rouge, they were determined not to be outdone either in courtesy or display. Owing to the fact that the banner was unfinished at the time of the race, the presentation did not take place until the evening of the 18th inst. Towards evening the city fire companies, headed by Mentz's brass band of fifteen pieces, moved towards the garrison grounds, with Roman lights and rockets throwing a weird-like lustre upon the scene. There they were met by Captain Stansbury, commanding the post, who welcomed them with a hearty shake of the hand. Preceded by a deputation from the garrison fire company, the cavalcade moved towards the hall where the ceremonies were to take place. The hall, large and airy, facing the broad Mississippi, was neatly and appropriately decorated with American flags, which were so arranged as to entirely obscure the ceiling overhead and the walls of the building, and at intervals muskets, swords, and small flags were crossed on the walls. Too much praise cannot be given to Sergt. Page, of Company A, Nineteenth Infantry, for the artistic manner in which the decorations were arranged. After the assembly were seated, several of the officers came in with their ladies to witness the ceremonies. The band then played one of their choice pieces, after which Mr. J. W. Amis, secretary of Washington No. 1, was introduced and delivered the presentation address. His speech was full of choice sentiment and was just the kind of one to make on such a pleasant occasion. At the conclusion of his address, Sergeant Duggan, Company K, Nineteenth Infantry, commander of the garrison fire company in the late contest, was then introduced and responded to Mr. Amis in a short and appropriate address, accepting the beautiful banner, thanking No. 1 and the ladies of Baton Rouge for the kindness and courtesy manifested by them towards the men of his fire company, and closing with a cordial invitation to the assembled guests to join them in a raid upon the common enemy (meaning ye fire water, etc.), which, he said, was lying in ambush just below their present position. Afterwards the guests retired to the hall upon the ground floor, artistically adorned with the odoriferous magnolia, orange and myrtle, where a long table, prepared by the 'boys,' literally groined under the luxuries of the season. After the wants of the inner man had been attended to, the rosy hours were whiled away with addresses from several of the guests, among whom we noticed the genial and popular Lieutenant Guard, Mr. Amis, and Mr. Kidd, who brought down the house with a narration of his fight with an alligator. After this feast of reason and flow of soul, the band struck up the ever popular 'Yankee Doodle,' and the guests again reformed and marched to town. Taking it all in all the affair was most pleasantly conducted; the most perfect order and harmony characterized the whole proceedings; and whether we look upon it as an additional proof of that era of good feeling which has always existed between the citizens and soldiers of this post, or as a development of special powers in 'our boys' of running the 'masheen,' it will, at any rate, be long remembered



as a milk-white day, or more literally a moonlight night in the history of the old Nineteenth."

**Sixteenth Infantry.**—Major S. A. Wainwright September 17 was directed to return to his station at Jackson, Miss.

**Nineteenth Infantry.**—Leave of absence for one month with permission to apply for an extension of one month has been granted Captain P. H. Remington, to take effect October 1, 1873. Companies A and C, Nineteenth Infantry, are designated to receive the new infantry equipments for trial.

**First Artillery.**—The following order has been issued relative to the death of First Lieutenant James E. Bell.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,  
HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., Sept. 15, 1873.

General Orders No. 27.

It is with sincere regret that the department commander announces the death at Fort Jefferson, Fla., on the 11th instant, of First Lieutenant James E. Bell, of the First Artillery.

This young officer had already won the esteem of his associates and the respect of his commanding officers by his high soldierly qualities, and the circumstances attending his death were such as to furnish a fitting close to his military career.

The only officer at an isolated post when it was visited by a dangerous epidemic, he seemed to multiply himself in his ever present care and watchfulness for the men of his command, and it is doubtless due to the exhaustion and fatigue resulting from his anxious discharge of duty that he finally fell a victim to the disease.

He died in the faithful discharge of a soldier's duty.

By order of Colonel W. H. Emory.

E. R. PLATT, Assistant Adjutant-General.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Hdq'r's, New York.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock: Hdq'r's cor. Greene and Houston sts., N. Y.

**Officers Registered.**—The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending September 23, 1873: Colonel P. V. Hagner, Ordnance Corps; First Lieutenant J. H. Willard, Corps of Engineers; Colonels G. Granger, Fifteenth Infantry; G. A. H. Blake, U. S. Army; Captain E. Moale, Third Infantry; First Lieutenants O. M. Callahan, Third Artillery; O. E. Michaelis, Ordnance Corps; Second Lieutenant John Anderson, Eighteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant H. C. Ward, Sixteenth Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Roberts, Fourth Artillery; Captain J. M. Robertson, Second Lieutenant Elgart S. Dudley, Second Artillery; Captain B. Kuickerbocker, Medical Department.

**Fort Wood.**—Hospital Steward Theodore R. Huston September 17 was relieved from temporary duty at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, and ordered to David's Island, N. Y. H., for duty, relieving Hospital Steward Frederick L. Colclaser, who was ordered to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.

**Third Artillery.**—Par. 3, S. O. No. 160, a. s., from department headquarters, September 16 was so modified as to require Captain Abram C. Wildrick to return to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on the daily adjournment of the board of officers assembled in New York, for the examination of applicants for commission, of which he is a member.

**Fifth Artillery.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Adams, R. I., September 19. Lieutenant-Colonel Tredwell Moore, D. Q. M.-G., and the following officers of the Fifth Artillery were detailed for the court: Captain Benjamin F. Rittenhouse; First Lieutenants William E. Van Reed, William B. Beck, R. Q. M., Charles Morris, Frederick Robinson; Second Lieutenant William B. Homer. First Lieutenant Benjamin K. Roberts, judge-advocate.

**First Artillery.**—A General Court-martial has been appointed to meet at the Army Building, N. Y. city, Oct. 2, for the trial of 2d Lieutenant Frank A. Page, U. S. Army (retired), and Second Lieutenant John Pope, Jr., First Artillery. Detail for the court: Major Robert V. W. Howard, Captains Lorenzo Lorain, Third Artillery; James W. Piper, Benjamin F. Rittenhouse, Fifth Artillery; James B. Kelly, First Lieutenants James B. Burbank, Third Artillery; Luigi Lomia, Fifth Artillery. First Lieutenant George F. Barstow, Third Artillery, judge-advocate.

**Third Artillery.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., September 23. The following officers of the Third Artillery were detailed for the court: Major Horatio G. Gibson; Captains La Rhett L. Livingston, John R. Myrick; First Lieutenants Lewis Smith, Frank W. Hess, John B. Eaton; Second Lieutenant William E. Birkhimer. First Lieutenant James Chester, judge-advocate.

Leave of absence for thirty days, was granted Second Lieutenant Asa T. Abbott, September 23.

Leave of absence for twenty days—to take effect September 1 has been granted Second Lieutenant Joseph M. Califf.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

Brigadier-General P. St. G. Cooke: Headquarters, Detroit, Mich.

**New Infantry Equipments.**—The commanding officers of Companies A, B, C, E, and I, First Infantry, and B, D, and F, Third Artillery, September 1 were directed each to make requisitions directly on the commanding officer Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., for sixty sets infantry equipments (experimental pattern). Commanding officers of companies provided with these experimental equipments will make quarterly reports to the Chief of Ordnance on their merits.

**First Infantry.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., September 13. The following officers of the First Infantry were detailed for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Pinkney Lugenbeel; Captains R. H. Offley, Fergus Walker, George S. Gal-

lups; First Lieutenants D. F. Callinan, R. G. Heiner, H. R. Jones. Second Lieutenant R. G. Armstrong, judge-advocate.

First Lieutenant George Duff September 8 was ordered to his proper station, Fort Brady, Mich.

First Lieutenant F. M. Lynde, First Infantry, September 16 was ordered to report, in person, to the commanding officer, Fort Niagara, N. Y., for temporary duty as a member of a Garrison Court-martial; upon completion of which duty, he will return to his proper station.

**Fort Brady.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Brady, Mich., September 9. Detail for the court: Major H. C. Pratt, paymaster, U. S. Army; Captains Kinzie Bates, R. E. Johnston, First Infantry; Assistant Surgeon J. H. T. King, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant H. C. Johnson, First Infantry. First Lieutenant George Duff, First Infantry, judge-advocate of the court.

**Payment of Troops.**—Major H. C. Pratt, chief paymaster of this department, September 2 was directed to pay the troops stationed at Forts Brady and Mackinac, Mich., Porter, Niagara, Ontario, and Madison Barracks, New York; Major V. C. Hanna, paymaster, U. S. Army, the troops stationed at Columbus Arsenal, O.; Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.; Detroit Arsenal, Fort Wayne, and Fort Gratiot, Mich.

**Fort Porter.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Porter, N. Y., September 4. Captain George H. Weeks, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, and the following officers of the First Infantry were detailed for the court: Captains I. D. DeRussy, W. N. Tisdall; First Lieutenants Wm. E. Dougherty, F. M. Lynde. Second Lieutenant Charles A. Booth, judge-advocate of the court.

**Madison Barracks.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Madison Barracks, N. Y., September 5. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Ayres, Third Artillery; Surgeon L. A. Edwards, U. S. Army; Captain J. G. Turnbull, Third Artillery; First Lieutenant G. S. Jennings, Second Lieutenant John J. O'Connell, First Infantry. First Lieutenant Constantine Chase, Third Artillery, judge-advocate.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Hdq'r's San Francisco, Cal.

The following officers registered their names at the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the week ending Tuesday, September 16, 1873: Colonel R. H. K. Whiteley, Ordnance Department; Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Williamson, Engineer Corps; First Lieutenant W. R. Parnell, First Cavalry.

A. A. Surgeon L. H. Patty, U. S. Army, on being relieved by A. A. Surgeon Newlands, September 2 was directed to report in person to the commanding officer, Camp Wright, Cal., to relieve A. A. Surgeon J. T. Pindell, U. S. Army, of his duties at that post.

**Fifteenth Infantry.**—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted Captain H. A. Ellis, September 19.

**Camp Halleck.**—Hospital Steward Alexander F. Harmer, U. S. Army, August 27 was ordered to report for duty to the commanding officer, Camp Halleck, Nev.

**Fifth Cavalry.**—Major Eugene W. Crittenden August 27 was directed to remain in San Francisco, Cal., until further orders as a witness before a General Court-martial.

**New Infantry Equipments.**—The following companies of infantry regiments in this division September 4 were designated to receive for trial the equipments sent, or en route to the commanding officer, Benicia Arsenal: Company A, Twelfth Infantry, Camp Wright, Cal., Captain E. O. Woodruff, commanding; Company B, Twelfth Infantry, Fort Yuma, Cal., First Lieutenant W. E. Dove, commanding; Company C, Twelfth Infantry, Fort Hall, I. T., Captain John L. Viven, commanding; Company E, Twelfth Infantry, Fort Klamath, Or., Second Lieutenant G. W. Kingsbury, commanding; Company I, Twelfth Infantry, Camp Mojave, A. T., Captain E. F. Thompson, commanding; Company K, Twelfth Infantry, Camp Gaston, Cal., Second Lieutenant A. G. Tassin, commanding; Company A, Twenty-first Infantry, Camp Harney, Or., Captain Patrick Collins, commanding; Company D, Twenty-first Infantry, Camp Warner, Or., First Lieutenant S. P. Jocelyn, commanding; Company E, Twenty-first Infantry, Fort Colville, W. T., Captain Evan Miles, commanding; Company F, Twenty-first Infantry, Fort Klamath, Or., Captain Robert Pollock, commanding; Company G, Twenty-first Infantry, Fort Lapwai, I. T., Captain Harry M. Smith, commanding; Company H, Twenty-first Infantry, Camp San Juan Island, W. T., First Lieutenant J. A. Haughey, commanding; Company I, Twenty-first Infantry, Fort Walla Walla, W. T., First Lieutenant E. R. Theller, commanding; Company K, Twenty-first Infantry, Fort Boise, I. T., Captain George M. Downey, commanding.

##### DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

**San Francisco.**—Hospital Steward George Boll, U. S. Army, September 11 was assigned to duty at the office of the medical director at department headquarters, to date from August 4.

**Payment of Troops.**—The following named officers September 10 were ordered to proceed to pay the troops, at the following posts and stations, to the 31st of August, 1873: Major Samuel Woods, paymaster, U. S. Army, at Fort Hall, Idaho, and Camps McDermitt and Hallock, Nev.; Major Brantz Mayer, paymaster, U. S. Army, at posts in the harbor of San Francisco, Benicia Barracks, and Arsenal, Cal.; Major C. W. Wingard, paymaster, U. S. Army (after his return from Camp Gaston, Cal.), at Camp Independence, Cal.

**Fort Bidwell, Cal.**—A correspondent, in the *Oregon Sentinel*, August 3, describes a recent trip in the saddle from Jacksonville, Oregon, to Fort Bidwell, Cal., in which he says: "On the fifth day out from Jacksonville I came to Fort Warner, where I was hospitably enter-

tained by the officer in command. This is the best conducted military post I have ever visited. Every thing about the post is done with order and system."

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Colonel Jeff. C. Davis: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

Leave of absence for thirty days granted Second Lieutenant George R. Bacon, by S. O. No. 120, headquarters Department of the Columbia, September 6, 1873, September 15 was extended thirty days. Lieutenant Bacon has permission to go beyond the limits of the Division and apply to the Adjutant-General for an extension of his leave of four months.

**Payment of Troops.**—Major and Paymaster James P. Canby September 9 was ordered to pay the troops, to include the muster of August 31, 1873, at Vancouver Arsenal and Fort Vancouver, Cape Disappointment, and Stevens, in the order named.

**First Cavalry.**—Leave of absence for sixty days August 29 was granted Lieutenant-Colonel Washington L. Elliott, First Cavalry, with permission to go beyond the limits of this division, and to apply to the Adjutant-General for an extension of four months.

Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to leave the limits of the department, and to apply to division headquarters for an extension for thirty days, and to the Adjutant-General for a further extension of four months, September 6 was granted Second Lieutenant George R. Bacon, to take effect on arrival of his company at Camp Harney.

The commanding officer, Fort Walla Walla, September 1 was directed to order Companies H (Trimble) and K (Bendire), First Cavalry, to march to and take station at Camp Harney.

**Camp Harney.**—On the recommendation of Inspector-General Hardie, Chaplain C. L. Hequembourg September 3 was relieved from duty at Camp Harney, and assigned to duty at Fort Klamath.

**Fort Colville.**—A General Court-martial was ordered to convene at Fort Colville, W. T., September 24. Detail for the court: Captains Evan Miles, Twelfth Infantry; Augustus W. Wiggins, assistant surgeon; First Lieutenant Thomas Garvey, First Cavalry; Second Lieutenants Edward B. Rheem, Twenty-first Infantry; Alexander O. Brodie, Peter S. Boncus, First Cavalry; William R. Hoag, Twenty-first Infantry. Second Lieutenant Harry DeW. Moore, Twenty-first Infantry, judge-advocate of the court.

**First Cavalry.**—Captain George B. Sanford, First Cavalry, at Fort Lapwai, was ordered to report at department headquarters August 28 to proceed to Sitka, Alaska, as member of a General Court-martial.

**Fort Vancouver.**—The commanding officer, Angel Island, September 9 was ordered to send to Fort Vancouver, W. T., by the steamer of the 13th instant, in charge of Sergeant Major Charles Butler, Twelfth Infantry, all enlisted men at his post of the Twenty-first Infantry, and of Companies E and G, Twelfth Infantry, awaiting transportation. The commanding officer, Benicia Barracks, was directed to send to Fort Vancouver, W. T., by the steamer, all enlisted men awaiting transportation at his post of companies of the First Cavalry, serving in the Department of the Columbia.

##### DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Crook, headquarters Prescott, A. T.

The following named officers were registered at headquarters Department of Arizona, during the week ending September 2: First Lieutenants C. G. Egan, Twelfth Infantry; E. D. Thomas, Fifth Cavalry; A. A. Surgeon W. H. Corbusier, First Lieutenants John F. Trout, F. L. Dodge, Twenty-third Infantry; Second Lieutenant W. S. Schuyler, Fifth Cavalry.

**Tucson, A. T.**—Major David Taylor, paymaster, U. S. Army, August 28 was ordered to Fort Tucson, A. T., to relieve Major Robert Morrow, who on being relieved was ordered to report to the commanding officer, Department of California, for orders. Major Taylor, en route to Tucson, A. T., was ordered to pay the troops at Fort Yuma, Cal., to August 31.

**A Telegraph to Arizona.**—The telegraph line to unite Arizona with the outside world was started on September 2, in presence of a large and appreciative throng of observers. Music was furnished by the band of the Twenty-third Infantry, upon the conclusion of which the first sod was turned by Mrs. Crook, wife of General Crook, and a bottle of champagne broken over the first pole by Mrs. Dana, wife of the chief quartermaster of the department. Effective speeches were made by prominent citizens and by Captain A. H. Nickerson, adjutant-general of the department, who alluded gracefully to the labors performed by our Army in the cause of science and civilization, and that while its sword was ever ready to defend our country's glory in time of war, its services were no less efficient in time of peace, whether in exploring new routes for railroads in the Yellowstone country or in building telegraphs in Arizona. His address was characterized by elegance of diction and profundity of thought and was frequently interrupted by prolonged applause.

**Fort Whipple, A. T.**—A social hop was to be given at Fort Whipple, September 3, and as there are no less than twelve ladies at the post (wives of officers), it promised to be a very enjoyable affair for Arizona.

A General Court-martial was constituted to assemble at Fort Whipple, September 3. Detail for the court: Captains M. P. Small, C. S., A. H. Nickerson, First Lieutenants G. A. Goodale, F. L. Dodge, Twenty-third Infantry; Earl D. Thomas, Fifth Cavalry; Second Lieutenants W. S. Schuyler, Fifth Cavalry; O. L. Wieting, Twenty-third Infantry. Second Lieutenant John G. Bourke, Third Cavalry, judge-advocate.

**Payment of Troops.**—Major J. H. Nelson, paymaster, was September 1 ordered to pay the troops stationed at Camps Verde, Date Creek, Beale's Springs, Mojave, and Fort Whipple, A. T., to include August 31, 1873.



## THE NAVY.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A BOARD of the following named officers was convened at Philadelphia, September 23, for the examination of paymasters for promotion: Pay Inspector James Fulton; Paymasters A. Burtis, Jr., W. F. A. Torbert.

A SPECIAL despatch to the New York Times, dated Washington, September 23, says: Secretary Richardson authorizes a contradiction of the report that the Navy account in London has been removed from the house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.

AMONG the passengers of the *Rising Star*, which sailed for Aspinwall, September 21, were James L. Plunkett and Henry S. Grafton, officers of the Peruvian navy, who served with distinction in the United States Navy during the late war. They are en route for Callao, Peru.

DESPATCHES from Rear-Admiral Taylor, dated flagship *Lancaster*, Rio de Janeiro, August 25, says he expected to leave there on the 28th on a cruise, and would touch at Bahia. All repairs on the *Lancaster* had been completed. The *Ticonderoga* was at Montevideo August 18, from which place she expected to proceed to Buenos Ayres. The health of the squadron was good. There was no yellow fever at Rio.

THE Secretary of the Navy has directed that a certain lieutenant, who lately returned from a three years cruise on the Asiatic station, be sent back to that station with orders to report to the admiral commanding, who is to keep him there until his debts, amounting to several thousand dollars, are all paid. This unusual proceeding has been rendered necessary by the financial delinquencies recently reported to the Department from that quarter, and is a serious warning to other reckless debt contractors.

THE *Tuscarora*, Commander Geo. E. Bolknep, which sailed from San Francisco, September 2, reached the Straits of Juan de Fuca in six days and anchored at Angelo harbor on the 9th of September. Some hours were spent in running lines of soundings, and in the afternoon she proceeded to Port Townsend. Port Angelo is said to possess superior conditions as an initial point for the proposed cable. This locality was thoroughly examined. September 11 the *Tuscarora* ran over to Victoria, and the next day expected to proceed to Nanaimo for coal, and thence immediately to sea.

REAR-ADMIRAL CASE, by latest mail advices, was at Barcelona, Spain, September 5. September 2, accompanied by Captain Franklin and Lieutenant Foley, of his staff, he visited the chief authorities and was received with every kindness and attention. The *Wachusett* was at Carthage August 29. In an official report Commander Fillebrown brings to the notice of the admiral the heroic conduct of Mr. J. H. C. Young, paymaster's Clerk of that vessel, in rescuing a sailor from drowning in the bay of Gibraltar by jumping overboard and supporting him until other assistance could be rendered. The Secretary of the Navy has acknowledged the heroic act in an appropriate letter to Mr. Young.

THE *Kansas* lies at the Brooklyn Navy-yard undergoing some repairs, and will be ready in about two weeks. The *Ossipee* is being rapidly made ready, and will be completed by the first of October. The *Nevada* is having her engines and machinery taken out, and hence it is doubtful whether she is to be condemned, as has been surmised. The *Scutara* went into dry dock on September 25, to be caulked and have her bottom coppered, which will occupy four or five weeks' time. The *Ponchatran*, at present anchored off the cobb dock, it is presumed will shortly leave for Philadelphia. It is thought she will convey the monitor *Manhattan* to Key West, Fla. The discipline now enforced on this vessel seems very satisfactory to the men, who in consequence exhibit more of a desire to remain in the service.

THE flag-ship *Hartford* and the *Lackawanna* were at Nagasaki, Japan, the 14th of August, and the *Saco* was daily expected at the same port. Lieutenant-Commander E. M. Shepard, ordered to the command of the *Palos*, arrived July 29, relieving Lieutenant W. H. Emery, who thereupon resumed his duties as flag lieutenant. The *Monocacy* was at Yokohama, undergoing repairs, and the *Ashuelot* and *Palos* were on their way to the same place for a similar purpose. The *Iroquois* was cruising up the China coast. Lieutenant-Commander Henry Glass had been detached from the *Iroquois* and ordered as executive of the *Hartford*, but had not reported up to date. The *Hartford* was about leaving Nagasaki for the north of Japan. Captain Colboun had just arrived per Pacific mail steamer. He relieves Captain McCauley, who in turn had been ordered to the command of the *Lackawanna*, relieving Captain Shirley. Captain Shirley proceeds to the Pacific coast per next steamer. A terrific typhoon prevailed the 9th and 10th insts., sweeping up the west coast of Japan. The centre of the storm, according to calculation, passed within almost one hundred miles of Nagasaki, but so thoroughly is the harbor enclosed by its well-known hills, that no inconvenience was experienced by the shipping. No account of the amount of damage done by the storm has yet been received. William Loud (ship's cook), attached to the *Hartford*, was drowned the night of the 11th inst. It is supposed that he fell over the wall that bounds the "bunk," and, it being ebb tide, he was stunned so as to be rendered unable to help himself or call for assistance. His body was recovered the following day and buried with the usual ceremonies. A subscription has been started among the crew for the purpose of having a suitable tombstone placed over his grave. Health of squadron good.

THE following description of the *Scutara's* engines and machinery, which was omitted last week through the inadvertence of our printers, is furnished by a gentleman whose professional reputation guarantees its correctness: "The *Scutara* is to be fitted with a pair of back-acting compound engines, having a high-pressure cylinder

der of 43 inches diameter and 43 inches stroke of piston, and a low-pressure cylinder of 64 inches diameter and 42 inches stroke of piston, which are connected together at an angle of 90 degrees. These engines have been converted into compounds from a pair of ordinary back-acting engines—having cylinders of 50 inches diameter and 43 inches stroke of pistons—by substituting new cylinders and valves alone. The cylinders are bushed with 6 cast-iron pieces of 1 1/4 and 1 3/8 inches thick respectively, having a space of three-quarters of an inch for a steam jacket, into which steam from the boilers is to be introduced. Each engine has an independent cut-off valve on the back of the main valve, which is worked by a separate eccentric, and capable of being adjusted by a spur gear motion from the outside of the steam chest; there is also an independent valve on each cylinder for moving the machinery by hand when desired. Steam will be provided by ten boilers having circular shells of 8 feet in diameter and 8 feet 1 inch in length, with one furnace in each 54 inches inner diameter, and grate bars 4 feet 4 inches long; there are 119 horizontal tubes 2 1/2 inches outer diameter and 6 feet 4 inches long. The boilers will be braced for a working pressure of 80 pounds to the square inch, and have each 24.5 square feet of grate and 598 square feet of heating surface. The propeller is to be 4-bladed, with a diameter of 15 feet 6 inches, and 21 feet pitch; it is a true screw, having the blades bent back with a radius of 35 feet 3 inches; the blades are 21 inches deep, 31.9 inches wide at the hub, and 48 3/4 inches at the periphery.

THE following despatch was received at the Navy Department September 24, 1873:

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP TIGRESS,  
OFF GODHAVN, ISLAND OF DISCO,  
August 25, 1873.

Hon. G. M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that this vessel sailed from Upernavik, North Greenland, on August 11, 1873, at ten minutes past five P. M., a Danish pilot being on board, and at a quarter to twelve P. M. arrived at Tessuissak. On approaching the anchorage, and while forging ahead slowly, the engine caught on centre.

We let go the anchor, but failing to bring the vessel up, she ran slightly upon a smooth rock, but backed off in a few minutes. No damage was done. Governor Jansen came on board, having no information. We accepted his services as pilot to clear us of the islands. August 12, at five minutes before two A. M., stopped and communicated with the *Juniata* steam launch, but obtained no information about the *Polaris*. At a quarter before two A. M. discharged the pilots, parted company with the steam launch and stood to the northward. August 13, at ten A. M., passed Cape York. Heavy pack ice prevented our getting very close, yet were near enough to clearly observe any signals that might have been made.

A bright look-out was kept at all times. From Cape York skirted the shore as closely as safe navigation would permit. This was also done upon our return. At nine P. M. we examined North Star Bay. On August 14 we examined Neith Harbor and skirted Northumberland Island. Being convinced that this was not the place where the separation of the party on the ice floe and the *Polaris* occurred, we continued on for Capes Perry and Alexander; examined Hartstein Bay.

At nine P. M., having passed Littleton and McGary Islands, and feeling quite sure that this was the place we were seeking, stood well in and hovered about—discovered, one month and four hours after having left New York, a camp which, upon examination, proved to be the one which was occupied by the crew of the *Polaris* last winter. It was now occupied by Esquimaux, who seem to be quite intelligent. From them I learned that they came from Pond's Bay on a hunting expedition, and found the *Polaris* secured to the rocks, the crew being ashore, and that they had built two boats out of material taken from the vessel, fitted them with oars and sails, and about one moon or so ago, or when the ducks began to hatch, which, I think, was about the middle of June, they all being well, had gone to the southward; also, that Captain Buddington, the head man, before he departed, told him, the chief Esquimaux, that he could have the vessel. A gale of wind came on. Some time after the departure of the crew the vessel broke adrift (I saw the broken masts), and drifting about a mile and a half towards the passage between Littleton Island and the main land, sunk. The native said he saw her go down and regretted his loss very much. He went with Lieutenant-Commander H. C. White to the place, but two small (comparatively speaking) icebergs, with a heavy floe about them, covered it, having, doubtless, grounded on the wreck, which caused their detention at the spot, as there were from seven to eleven fathoms of water around it. And the camp, a comfortable wooden house, had been constructed, having in it bunks, mattresses, furniture, galley, etc. The natives had two tents made out of canvas, evidently from the *Polaris*. A rough carpenter's bench, with many shavings about it, was in the camp. Provisions, instruments, books, and stores of various kinds were scattered about the small camp in every direction, and all in quite bad condition. I caused to be brought on board all the manuscript matter, including a mutilated log book, all the books which were not torn to pieces, some firearms and broken instruments, the ship's bell, and some medical stores. The provisions and other stores were of no earthly value, and I did not bring them off. A cavern or place of concealment for papers and records was sought for, but could not be found. The weather was quite threatening—thick, squally, and snowing at times—with a pack to the northward, extending, as far as the eye could reach, across Smith Sound. At a quarter past two A. M., on August 15, I stood to the southward, keeping a lookout for the people. The position of what I call Camp Polaris, is, as taken from the chart, in latitude 78 deg. 23 min. north, longitude 73 deg. 46 min. west. At noon, August 16, passed Cape York near enough to have seen signals; found much ice about it, and stood for Melville Bay, August 19, at 2:30 P. M. Communicated with Governor Jansen at Tessuissak; obtained no news.

At 9:30 P. M. anchored at Upernavik. Nothing had been heard there of the crew of the *Polaris*. Remained at Upernavik, overhauling and repairing machinery, till August 23, at 2 P. M., when we sailed for this place, arriving here August 25, at two o'clock A. M., being most positively assured in my own mind that the crew of the *Polaris* have been taken on board a whaler.

The following named vessels are known to have passed to the northward this year, namely:—The *Assek*, or *Asik*, of Dundee; the *Arctic*, believed to be of Dundee, and seven others, whose names I have not been able to learn, and they (all those that have been spoken) expected to sight Cape York. I have concluded, in accordance with my instructions from the department, to make a thorough search for the crew, to go to the west side of Davis's Straits skirting the pack, until we get a chance to get through; then to work to the northward in search of the whalers, who, on their return voyage, followed the western shore. The search will be continued as long as prudence will justify, taking into consideration the condition of the ice and our supply of fuel, which will be used economically. I will then proceed to St. Johns, Newfoundland. We have now on board 155 tons of coal. I expect to sail to-day. All hands are well. Appended is a chart showing the course of the *Polaris*. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JAMES A. GREEN, Commander, commanding.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 18.—Lieutenant-Commander George T. Davis, to the Worcester.

Lieutenant Richard M. Cutts, to the Hydrographic Office on the 24th inst.

Master E. C. Van Buskirk, to temporary duty on board the *Monongahela*, and on arrival at Callao to report for duty on board the store ship *Onward*.

SEPTEMBER 20.—Captain J. C. P. De Krafft, to command the *Satirae*.

Carpenter James H. Owens, to duty in charge of the public property at Mound City, Ill., on the 1st October.

SEPTEMBER 22.—Lieutenant Chas. H. Stockton, to the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on the 1st October next.

## DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 17.—Ensign E. H. Taunt, from the *Tuscarora*, and the receiving ship Independence, and placed under suspension until further orders.

SEPTEMBER 18.—Lieutenant-Commander P. F. Harrington has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Pensacola* on the 17th ult., and has been ordered to the Naval Academy on the 28th inst.

Master E. S. Prime, from the *Kansas*, and ordered to the Asiatic Station per steamer of 1st October from San Francisco.

Ensign C. H. Lyman, from the Worcester, and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer S. L. P. Ayres has reported his return home having been detached from the *Shenandoah* on the 19th ult., and has been placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 20.—Captain T. S. Phelps, from the command of the *Saranac*, and ordered to temporary duty as light-house inspector of the Twelfth District.

Captain James H. Spotts, temporarily relieved as light-house inspector of the Twelfth District, and ordered to examination for promotion.

Paymaster F. T. Gillett, from duty at Mound City, Ill., on the 1st October, and ordered to settle accounts.

Gunner S. D. Hines, from duty at Mound City, Ill., on the 1st October, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 22.—Passed Assistant Paymaster C. D. Mansfield has reported his return home having been detached from the *Monocacy* on the 19th July last, and has been ordered to settle accounts.

Second Assistant Engineer George W. Baird has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Pensacola* on the 17th ult., and has been placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 23.—First Assistant Engineer E. M. Olson has reported his arrival home having been detached from the *Wasp*, South Atlantic Station, on the 30th July last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

## PROMOTED.

Commodore James H. Strong, to be rear-admiral, from September 25, 1873.

## RESIGNED.

SEPTEMBER 20.—Assistant Paymaster Lucius D. Hurd.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy and chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending September 20, 1873:

Wm. Morgan, seaman, August 25, U. S. steamer *Narragansett*.

Peter B. Limer, beneficiary, September 14, Naval Hospital, Washington.

Wm. Land, ship's corporal, August 11, U. S. steamer *Hartford*, at Nagasaki, Japan.

Charles Jones, ordinary seaman, August 4, U. S. steamer *Lancaster*, at Rio Janeiro.

Wm. V. Cayenough, seaman, September 16, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

## CHANGES IN THE ASIATIC STATION.

THE following changes have taken place in the Asiatic Station since June 28:

Passed Assistant Paymaster C. D. Mansfield relieved by Passed Assistant Paymaster J. B. Redfield on board the *Monocacy* July 8.

Second Assistant Engineer W. E. Sibley relieved by Second Assistant Engineer J. P. Mickley on board the *Lackawanna* July 8.

Midshipman J. H. Utley detached from the *Hartford* July 11, and ordered to the *Palos*.

Lieutenant W. H. Emory placed in temporary command of the *Palos* July 11 until relieved by Lieutenant-Commander E. M. Shepard July 29.

Lieutenant-Commander John H. Rowland detached from command of the *Palos* July 11, and ordered to the United States under sentence of Naval General Court-martial.

Lieutenant W. H. Webb detached from the *Palos* July 14, and ordered to the *Lackawanna*.

Lieutenant R. M. August 14, detached from the *Lackawanna* July 14, and ordered to the *Hartford*.

Lieutenant-Commander E. M. Shepard detached from the *Hartford* July 29, and ordered to command the *Palos*.

Lieutenant-Commander H. Glass detached from the *Iroquois* July 31, and ordered to the *Hartford* as executive officer.

Master N. T. Houston detached from the *Saco* July 31, and ordered to the *Iroquois*.

Passed Assistant Paymaster G. W. Long, having been condemned by Medical Survey, ordered to his home August 4, upon the arrival of the *Ashuelot* at Yokohama.

Assistant Paymaster J. T. Addicks detached from temporary duty on board the *Idaho*, and ordered to relieve Passed Assistant Paymaster Long on board the *Ashuelot*.

Master John Garvin, having been condemned by Medical Survey, ordered to his home August 14.

Captain E. R. Colboun relieved Captain E. Y. McCauley August 14, in obedience to orders from the Department, in command of the *Hartford*.

Captain E. Y. McCauley relieved Captain P. Shirley August 14 in command of the *Lackawanna*, in obedience to Department orders.

Captain Paul Shirley detached from command of the *Lackawanna* August 14, and ordered to San Francisco, in obedience to the Department's order.



THE FIRST NAVAL REGULATIONS.

We are indebted to Captain Preble, U. S. Navy, for a copy of the "Naval Regulations" issued by command of the President of the United States of America, January 25, 1802. We republish them as an interesting relic of our Navy of by-gone days:

OF THE DUTIES OF A COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, OR COMMANDER OF A SQUADRON.

1. He is to inform the Secretary of the Navy of all his proceedings which relate to the service.
  2. He is to correspond with the public offices about such matters as relate to them, and send to them an account of all directions given by him which concern the said offices.
  3. He shall inform himself of the properties of the vessels in his squadron, that he may make use of them to advantage as occasion may require.
  4. In order to facilitate the operations for which the which the squadron is destined, its commandant shall take care to distribute his orders to all the commanders under him, regulated by his instructions from the Secretary of the Navy.
  5. Immediately on his receiving orders to sail, he shall execute it as soon as the weather will permit; and previous to his departure he shall give an account to the Secretary of the Navy of the condition of his squadron, without omitting any essential circumstance.
  6. He shall suit his sails according to the knowledge he ought to have of the qualities of the ships and circumstances of the weather, without obliging the heaviest sailers to an extraordinary exertion, from whence damage may result.
  7. When the fleet shall be divided into squadrons or divisions, all the ships shall regulate their motions by those of their respective chiefs.
  8. The commandant shall always maintain his squadron in a readiness to sail expeditiously; he shall from time to time visit the ships, as well to examine if they are in this due disposition, as to take care that they observe a good discipline.
  9. He may suspend from their employs the captains of vessels, or any other officers under his command who, by their bad conduct or other motives, he shall think deserving of such a punishment; but must immediately transmit an account thereof to the Secretary of the Navy, specifying his reasons for so doing, and furnish the captain or officer suspended with a copy thereof.
  10. The commandant of the squadron ought not to alter the appointments assigned to the officers at the time of fitting out without the weightiest and well founded reasons.
  11. He is to preserve his instructions and particular orders that he shall have received during the campaign, and other papers relative to his government, in the most intelligible disposition.
  12. At the end of the cruise he shall transmit to the Secretary of the Navy a fair copy of all his official correspondence. He is to deliver to the Secretary of the Navy the journal of his navigation, which he is to make during the cruise with the greatest exactness.
  13. He is never to give orders to any captain to bear supernumeraries unless there be good cause for it, which is to be expressed in the body of the order; and he is to inform the Secretary of the Navy when he gives such orders, and of his reasons for so doing.
  14. When he is at sea, he is frequently to exercise the ships under his command, and draw them into lines of battle, when the weather is fair and the same can be done consistently with his cruising orders and without interruption to the voyage.
  15. He is to visit the ships of his squadron or division, and view the men on board, and see them mustered, as often as he shall think necessary.
  16. When he is in foreign parts, where naval or other officers are established, he is to conform himself as much as possible to the standing rules of the Navy, in such directions as he shall have occasion to give them; and never to put them under any extraordinary expenses, unless the service should absolutely require the same.
  17. He is never to interest himself in the purchase of stores or provisions in foreign parts where there are proper officers appointed for that service, except there shall be an absolute necessity to make use of his credit or authority to procure such provisions or stores as are wanted; but in that case he shall not be so concerned as to have any private interest in the same.
- OF THE DUTIES OF A CAPTAIN OR COMMANDER.
1. When a captain or commander is appointed to command one of the United States ships he is immediately to repair on board and visit her throughout.
  2. To give his constant attendance on board, and quicken the despatch of the work, and to send to the Navy Department weekly accounts, or oftener if necessary, of the condition and circumstances she is in, and the progress made in fitting her out.
  3. To take inventories of all the stores committed to the charge of his officers respectively, and to require from his boatswain, gunner, sailmaker, carpenter, and purser, counterparts of their respective indents.
  4. To cause his clerk to be present, and to take an account of all the stores and provisions that come on board, and when; which account he is to compare with the indents in order to prevent any fraud or neglect.
  5. To keep counter books of the expense of the ship's stores and provisions, whereby to know the state and condition of the same; and to audit the accounts of the officers entrusted therewith once a week, in order to be a check upon them.
  6. When ordered to recruit, he is to use his best endeavors to get the ship manned, and not to enter any but men of able bodies and fit for service; he is to keep the established number of men complete, and not to exceed his complement.
  7. When the ship's company is completed they shall be divided into messes and guards; and he shall order without delay the partition of the people for an engagement, to the end that, before they sail, every one may know his post.

8. He may grant to private ships of the nation the succors he lawfully may, taking from their captains or patrons a correspondent security, that the owners may satisfy the amount or value of the things supplied.
9. At all times, whether sailing alone or in a squadron, he shall have his ship ready for an immediate engagement; to which purpose he shall not permit anything to be on deck that may embarrass the management of the guns and not be readily cleared away.
10. As, from the beginning of the campaign, the plan of the combat ought to be formed, he shall have his directions given, and his people so placed as not to be unprovided against any accident which may happen.
11. If it is determined to board the enemy, the captain is not under any pretext to quit his ship, whose preservation must be the chief object of his care; but he may appoint his second in command, or any other officer he thinks proper for the function, without attending to his antiquity.
12. He shall observe, during his cruise, the capacity, application, and behavior of his officers; and for experience he shall employ them in works and commissions that may manifest their intelligence.
13. He is to cause all new raised men and others not skilled in seamanship daily to lash up their hammocks, and carry them to the proper places for barricading the ship, whenever the weather will permit, and also to have them practiced in going frequently every day up and down the shrouds, and employed on all kinds of work, to be created purposely to keep them in action, and to teach them the duty of seamen.
14. To keep a regular muster-book, setting down therein the names of all persons entered to serve on board, with all circumstances relating to them.
15. Himself to muster the ship's company at least once a week, in port or at sea, and to be very exact in this duty; and if any person shall absent himself from his duty without leave for three successive musters he is to be marked as a run-away on the ship's books.
16. To send every month one muster-book complete to the Navy office, signed by himself and purser.
17. To make a list of seamen run away, inserting the same at the end of the muster-books, and to distinguish the time, manner, and by what opportunity they made their escape; if the desertion happens in any port of the United States, he is to send to the Navy Department their names, place of abode, and all the circumstances of their escape.
18. The captain of the ship shall be responsible for his crew, whose desertion shall be laid to his charge, whenever it proceeds from a want of necessary care; but if it proceeds from the neglect of an officer who shall have the charge of a watering party, or any other duty on shore, and from his negligence any part of the crew entrusted to him shall desert, that officer shall be responsible for the same.
19. He is to make out tickets for all such seamen as shall be discharged from his books, signed by himself and purser, and to deliver them to none but the party; and if he be dead or absent, he is to send the ticket forthwith to the Navy office.
20. He is not to suffer the ship's stores to be misapplied or wasted, and if such loss happens by the negligence or wilfulness of any of the ship's company, he is to charge the value thereof against the wages of the offender on the muster and pay books.
21. He shall make no alteration in any part of the ship.
22. He is to keep sentinels posted at the sentry leading into all the storerooms, and no person is to pass down but by leave from the captain or commanding officer of the watch, which leave must be signified to the sentinel from the quarter deck.
23. He is to observe seasonable times in setting up his shrouds and other rigging, especially when they are new and apt to stretch, and also to favor his masts as much as possible.
24. He is to cause such stores as require it to be frequently surveyed and aired, and their defects repaired, and the storerooms to be kept airy and in good condition, and secured against rats.
25. He is not to make use of ships' sails for covering boats, or for awnings.
26. The decks or gratings are not to be scraped oftener than is necessary, but are to be washed and swabbed once a day, and air let into the hold as often as may be.
27. He is to permit every officer to possess his proper cabin, and not to make any variation therein.
28. No person is to lie upon the orlop but by leave from the captain, nor to go among the cables with candles but when service requires it.
29. Such as smoke tobacco are to take it in the fore-castle, and in no other place without the captain's permission, which is never to be given to smoke below the upper gun-deck.
30. Care is to be taken every night on setting the watch that all fire and candles be extinguished in the cook-room, hold, steward-room, cock-pit, and everywhere between decks; nor are candles to be used in any other part of the ship but in lanterns, and that not without the captain's leave; and the lanterns must always be whole and unbroken.
31. He is not to suffer any person to smuggle or sell any sorts of liquors to the ship's company, nor any debts for the same to be inserted in the ship-book, on any pretence whatsoever.
32. Before the ship proceeds to sea, he is, without any partiality or favor, to examine and rate the ship's company, according to their abilities, and to take care that every person in the ship, without distinction, do actually perform the duty for which he is rated.
33. Before the ship sails, he is to make a regulation for quartering the officers and men, and distributing them to the great guns, small arms, rigging, etc., and a list of such order and distribution is to be fixed up in the most public place of the ship. He is also frequently to exercise the ship's company in the use of the great guns and small arms, and to set down in his journal the times he exercises them.

34. The following number of men at least (exclusive of marines) are to be exercised and trained up to the use of small arms, under the particular care of a lieutenant or a master at arms:

44-gun ship.....	75 men.
36 do. ....	60 do.
32 do. ....	45 do.
24 and under 32-gun ships.....	40 do.
18 and under 24 do. ....	30 do.
All smaller vessels.....	20 do.

35. If any officers are absent from their duty when the ship is under sailing orders, he is to send their names to the Navy office, with the cause of their absence.
  36. He is to take care of his boats, and secure them before blowing weather; also the colors are not to be kept abroad in windy weather, but due care taken of them.
  37. He is not to carry any woman to sea without orders from the Navy office, or the commander of the squadron.
  38. When he is to sail from port to port in time of war, or appearance thereof, he is to give notice to merchantmen bound his way, and take them under his care if they are ready, but not to make unnecessary stay or deviate from his orders on that account.
  39. He is to keep a regular journal, and at the end of every three months he is to send a copy thereof to the Navy office, and at the expiration of the voyage to give in a general copy.
  40. He is by all opportunities to send an account of his proceedings to the Navy office, with the condition of the ship, men, etc.; he is likewise to keep a punctual correspondence with every of the public offices in whatsoever respectively concerns them.
  41. He is not to go into any port but such as are directed by his orders, unless necessarily obliged, and then not to make any unnecessary stay; if employed in cruising, he is to keep the sea the time required by his orders, or give reasons for acting to the contrary.
  42. Upon all occasions of anchoring, he is to take great care in the choice of a good birth, and examine the quality of the ground for anchoring, where he is a stranger, sounding at least three cables' lengths round the ship.
  43. In foreign ports he is to use the utmost good husbandry in careening the ship, and not to do it but under an absolute necessity; none are to be employed in careening and refitting the ship but the ship's company, where it can be avoided; and for the encouragement of his own men they are entitled to an extraordinary allowance per day; and to prevent any abuse herein each ship has the number of operative men limited, as follows:
- |                                                                                                                                                                                                  | In the United States. | In all foreign parts. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| To master carpenters, carpenters' mates, shipwrights, and caulkers, for working on board the ship they belong to, in caulking and fitting her for careen, and graving or tallowing her, per day. | 50 cents.             | 75 cents.             |
| For working on board any other of the United States ships.                                                                                                                                       | 75 cents.             | 1 dollar.             |
- And there shall be allowed no more for caulking a ship, fitting her for careen, graving or tallowing her, or other necessary works, for each careening or cleaning, than what amounts to the labor of the following number of men for one day, viz.:
- |                               |
|-------------------------------|
| For a 44—180 men for one day. |
| For a 36—160 do. do.          |
| For a 32—140 do. do.          |
| For a 24—90 do. do.           |
| For an 18—70 do. do.          |
| All under—30 do. do.          |
44. If he is obliged to take up money abroad for the use of the ship, he is to negotiate it at the best exchange.
  45. He is to advise the proper officer of what bills he draws, with the reasons thereof, and with the said bills send duplicates of his accounts, and vouchers for his disbursements, signed by himself and purser.
  46. He is to take care that all stores brought on board be delivered to the proper officers, and to take their receipts for the same.
  47. Upon the death of any officer he is to take care that an inventory be taken of all his goods and papers, and that the same be sealed up, and reserved for the use of such as have a legal right to demand them.
  48. When any officer who has the custody of stores or provisions shall die, be removed or suspended, he is to cause an exact survey and inventory to be taken forthwith of the remains of such stores, which is to be signed by the successor, who is to keep a duplicate thereof, and also by the surveying officers.
  49. Upon his own removal into another ship he is to shew the originals of all such orders as have been sent to him and remain unexecuted to his successor, and leave with him attested copies of the same.
  50. He is to leave with his successor a complete muster-book, and send up all other books and accounts under his charge to the officers they respectively relate to.
  51. In case of shipwreck or other disaster whereby the ship may perish, the officers and men are to stay with the remains as long as possible, and save all they can.
  52. When any men borne for wages are discharged from one ship to another, the captain of the ship from which they are so discharged is to send immediately pay lists for such men to the Navy office, and the purser of the ship from which they are so discharged is also to supply the purser of the ship to which they are transferred a pay list, stating the balances respectively due them.
  53. To promote cleanliness and health, the following rules are to be attended to: 1. All men on board are to keep themselves in every respect as clean as possible,



2. That the ship be aired between decks as much as may be, and that she be always kept thoroughly clean.  
3. That all necessary precautions be used, by placing sentinels or otherwise, to prevent people easing themselves in the hold or throwing anything there that may occasion nastiness.  
4. That no fruit or strong liquors be sold on board the ship, except in the judgment of the commander of the squadron a limited quantity of fruit be necessary for the health of the crew, in which case he will issue an order.

53. He is responsible for the whole conduct and good government of the ship, and for the due execution of all regulations which concern the several duties of the officers and company of the ship, who are to obey him in all things which he shall direct them for the service of the United States.

54. He is answerable for the faults of his clerk; nor can he receive his wages without the proper certificates, and must make good all damages sustained by his neglect or irregularity.

55. The quarter deck must never be left without one commissioned officer, at least, and the other necessary officers which the captain may deem proper, to attend to the duty of the ship.

56. Commanding officers are to discourage seamen from selling their wages, and not to attest letters of attorney if the same appear granted in consideration of money given for the purchase of wages.

(To be continued next week.)

**U. S. MILITARY POST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.**  
Headquarters 58 Broadway, New York city.

**GATLING GUNS**, which fire 400 shots per minute, are now manufactured at COLT'S Armory, Hartford, Conn. By the use of these arms the greatest possible effect with the least possible expense can be obtained.

**M. H. BEAUMONT & CO.,**

Room 16, No. 187 Broadway, New York City.  
Advance money on U. S. Government salaries.  
Army and Navy officers accommodated, whether permanently or temporarily in the city.

**IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS**

Great Reduction of Terms in the Celebrated  
**ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION.**  
At Mount de Chantal, near Wheeling, W. Va.  
Board and Tuition in the entire English and French Course,  
Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending, Lights and  
Fuel, Stationery and Doctor's Fees, per annum..... \$300  
Piano Lessons, per annum..... \$48  
Even more favorable terms may be made, where two or more  
scholars simultaneously attend the school. For further particulars,  
apply for the Prospectus of the Academy.

REFERENCES BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.  
General Sherman, U. S. Army, and Lady, Washington, D. C.;  
Admiral David B. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Major-  
General K. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; General Bragg,  
General George Sykes, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General L. N. Fair-  
bank, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham,  
U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.; Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham,  
U. S. Army, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren,  
Washington, D. C.

GORHAM MFG CO.,  
**SILVERSMITHS**  
AND  
FINE ELECTRO-PLATE MANUFACTURERS,  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.,  
Wholesale Rooms No. 1 BOND ST., New York.



STERLING SILVER.

The Gorham Company respectfully submit the following facts for the consideration of purchasers of Sterling Silverware and Fine Electro-Plate. The essential features claimed for their Silver, to meet the requirements of a refined and cultivated taste, are elegance of design, combining form, outline, and ornamentation, skilled workmanship, and purity of metal. The Gorham Company have had an experience of over thirty years in its manufacture, which, combined with their own personal supervision, justifies them in the claim that their productions are not only of the highest grade manufactured in the present advanced state of the art, but that their great facilities enable them to produce Sterling Silver which cannot be approached in price.

**ELECTRO-PLATE.**

To meet the requirements of others, who, while they have equally good taste and discernment, prefer to use a substitute for real silver, the Company manufacture what is known as "Gorham Electro-Plate." It possesses all the elements of real silver in solidity (the base being a hard, ringing metal like silver), beauty, finish, elegance of form and outline, and extreme durability. It can only be distinguished from silver by its special trade-mark stamped upon the base of each piece.

**CAMP-CHESTS, ETC.,**

The qualities above indicated, peculiar to the Gorham Electro-Plate, render it by far the best material for Camp-Chests, Post and Ward-room Mess services, and General use in the Army and Navy.

The Gorham Company do not sell at retail, but refer all who may wish to obtain either Silver or Electro to the leading jewellers in the place where they may reside.

**MILITARY SCIENCE.** The Hand Book of Field Fortification. By Major W. W. Knollys, F. R. G. S., 984 Sutherland Highlanders, with many illustrations and diagrams.

"The whole subject of field fortification is treated with simplicity and clearness. The cognate necessities of field bridges, camouflage, and the care of troops in the field, are also touched upon with the best results. Major Knollys has put into the compass of a handy volume, easily carried in a valise, all the practical knowledge that any infantry officer could fairly be asked for, under any emergency of warfare not extending to generalship or exact surveying on a large scale. There are many little items in which a careful perusal of Major Knollys's work would prove of no slight service to the best of our infantry and cavalry, field and line officers."—*Army and Navy Journal*.

Price, \$2.00 by mail post paid. GEEBIE & BARRIE, 730 Sansom St., Philadelphia.

**PERSONAL.—"ASTORIA" THE AUTHOR OF**  
"Army Sketches," published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL during the year 1868, will please communicate with Captain W. LYMAN, Fifth U. S. Infantry, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

**U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1873.

Office, No. 39 Park Row, New York.  
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype it, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in a Post Office money order, United States funds, or Quartersmasters', Paymasters', or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH. Where none of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. The registration fee has been reduced to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

WE trust none of our officers have suffered from the financial storm which has swept over Wall street, carrying with it two prominent banking houses, whose relations with the Government has given them special credit in official circles. The most unfortunate result of the flurry thus far is the suspension of these houses—that of JAY COOKE & Co., and that of HENRY CLEWS & Co. The first suspension involves the cessation of operations upon the Northern Pacific Railroad; the second will lead to a temporary disturbance in the arrangements for transmitting funds to the naval officers and the agents of the State Department, in Europe. It is not a time for harsh criticism, but the result shows how much it is to be regretted that our Government should have thought it necessary to take its account from houses with whom it had remained for so many years, and whose financial stability had been subjected to a generation of proof, and entrusted it to a banker of whose stability there was, to say the least, no such guarantee. The Government runs no risk of suffering distress, even were it to lose the largest sum that it has at any one time on deposit with its foreign agents, but its official approval carries with it, practically, a recommendation which may, and we fear in this case has, misled those whose losses are, to them at least, a much more serious matter.

We are so ready in this country to accept new things that we do not stop to consider how unsafe a rule this is to follow in financial matters; and our experience has shown us that our Army and Navy officers, in their small investments, are far too much inclined to be governed by too hopeful anticipations of gain, instead of giving chief thought to the safety of their ventures. The best judgment may be at fault, but it is always safe to distrust projects which are unusually tempting in their offers of sudden increase. All over England and the continent of Europe, and to a less extent in this country, are scattered wealthy investors in eager search for safe investments, and any project which cannot obtain their money and requires extraordinary efforts to float it, as so many of our Wall street projects do, is open to conservative suspicion.

If we may be allowed to be wise after the fact, we would suggest that every officer who is able to command money for investment, if he has a good wife—and the officers who get wives at all are famous for getting good ones—make it his first care to secure somewhere a homestead which Madame can hold for him secure against the assaults of evil fortune. Observation shows that the surest fortunes are those which are founded upon the possession of real estate, and when the inconvenience of small means brings with it the temptation to seek for more speedy gains, let it be remembered that the childlike simplicity which professional men so generally have in the possibility of easily transmuting one dollar into two by some speedy turn, is the result of ignorance and inexperience. The time is propitious for enforcing this lesson, and hence this homily.

The experience of official life brings with it much that is unpleasant. Promotion is slow. Life in frontier garrisons or at dull naval stations is not one to be desired. But this comfort remains: our good Uncle is a sure paymaster, and those who serve

him, whatsoever else they may suffer, are in no danger of being deprived of pocket money by his "suspending payment." Army and Navy officers are saved from the harassing anxieties which pertain to commercial and financial pursuits, and which more than almost anything else hardens the nature and deadens the sympathies. The danger of this country is not, as the daily Graphic in a recent article forcibly argues, from the growth of a military ambition which is to subject us to the rule of some coming Caesar, but from the deification of money as the representative of all that is to be desired. It was the Wall street financiers, headed by Cornelius Vanderbilt, who, in the name of public necessity, clamored for the violation of law to secure them from the consequences of their selfish struggle to put money in their purses. It was the soldier President, trained in the school of military discipline, who resisted their utmost appeals and abided by the strict letter of his instructions. It will be a sad day for this country when it is governed by the spirit which rules in Wall street; when the exaggerated importance which the mere possession of money gives a man in all our commercial communities becomes the universal criterion of esteem. We have already gone quite far enough in that direction. If a general breaking up of our financial system should stay our further progress, we could well afford to pay the cost.

THE adventurous captain of the English yacht *Deerhound*, which first obtained historic recognition at the time of the fight between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*, has finally come to grief, and in a Spanish prison is meditating upon the consequences of a too persistent course of intermeddling with family quarrels. Some anonymous British publicists are accordingly provoked to discuss in the English papers the international questions involved in this interference with the Englishman's inborn right to go everywhere and to sell everybody. The captain of the *Deerhound*, TRAVERS, admits that his vessel had been engaged in landing arms when she was captured out at sea by the Spanish republican gunboat *Buenaventura*, and Colonel STUART, Captain TRAVERS, and the crew of the *Deerhound* subjected to the greatest privations, arising from close imprisonment in the fortress of St. Sebastian, as well as from bad food and miserable sanitary arrangements. Reflecting upon these sufferings, "G. M.," from his easy corner in the "Thatched House Club, St. James," writes to the London Standard that the traffic in arms is not illegal, so far as the law of England is concerned, and with regard to what the law of Spain is upon that point, he is not as yet informed. At present the trade in arms is, he argues, open to all in England who may think proper to carry it on, and it is therefore as lawful at this moment to ship a cargo of guns as it would be to embark a consignment of umbrellas. The real question at issue, he adds, "is that the seizure of the *Deerhound* was effected upon the high seas and not in Spanish waters at all, and was, so far, at least, under all circumstances illegal. The character of the vessel has nothing whatever to do with the matter, nor could it in any way affect so flagrant a violation of the maritime code of nations." Another correspondent, writing from the same club, assails a third writer, Mr. CHAS. C. RAINTER, for his attempt to draw a parallel between the cases of the *Alabama* and the *Deerhound*. First, he says, "the *Alabama* was an armed vessel, which attacked the enemy's ships; the *Deerhound* was unarmed and was engaged in trade. Secondly, the United States government had established an effective blockade; no blockade has been even alleged to exist on the coast of Spain. Thirdly, the Confederate States were acknowledged as belligerents; the Carlists have not been so acknowledged. Fourthly, the United States were and are a recognized government; the republicans of Madrid are no more a government than are the republicans of Cartagena, and have not been recognized by any European country."

If the republicans of Madrid are not a government, at least a *de facto* government, what is the government of Spain? And upon whom is it proposed to fasten the quarrel with Spain in which England is asked to involve herself? The friends of the *Deerhound* adventurers are as unfortunate as the boarding-house keeper at Vevey, who, as we learn



from a private letter, is just now engaged in hunting for the nephews of DON CARLOS, who took French leave of their pension without paying their board bill.

THE *Canadian Volunteer Review* of September 16 copies the description of the crossing of the Yellowstone from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of August 9, with the following comment: "We give the details of the manner in which an impassable stream was bridged by an officer of the United States Army, because all such experience is valuable, and it shows in a striking degree the fertility of resources which is characteristic of the training of the officers of the United States Army. The whole of the operations described are interesting. The *paulin* is the wagon-cover of india-rubber cloth or heavy tarred canvas; the wagon-boxes are all built in such a manner that very little trouble would at any time transform them into very efficient *scows* or flat-bottomed boats, capable of transporting eight or ten men. If in addition to the usual equipment one or two planks were carried along, a very efficient pontoon train would always accompany the force; and if transport was localized—that is, if each regiment, battalion, or company was allowed to look after its own—a most efficient system could be devised for the rapid advance of light troops, without half the *impedimenta* which hampers an advance at the present day."

Two officers, one belonging to the Navy, and one to the Marine Corps, have been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to return to the Asiatic station, from which they recently returned home, and to remain there until they have cancelled the debts they left behind them. This is wholesome discipline, and we hope that it will not only cure the two officers concerned of their unfortunate proclivity to live at other people's expense, but serve as a warning to others who may be tempted to fall into the same error. Extraordinary circumstances apart, there is no good reason why an officer in the regular receipt of a fixed salary should run himself so hopelessly into debt that he must disgrace himself, and the service to which he belongs, by repudiating the obligations he has been able to contract upon the credit of his commission. We are glad to see that Secretary ROBERTSON is determined to maintain the good reputation of the naval officers abroad.

THE National Rifle Association has sent to the officers commanding the various regiments of the Regular Army, for distribution in their commands, copies of the list of prizes to be competed for at Creedmoor, October 8 to 11. Of the eleven matches five are open to members of the Regular Army, and of the 125 prizes 45, worth in all \$2,200. The chief of these is the prize of a silver trophy worth \$750, offered by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. This prize is to be won three times (not necessarily consecutively), before becoming the property of the winners. It is to be held for the year by the officer commanding the winning corps, and a large photograph of it will be presented to each member of the winning team.

GENERAL Order No. 94, from the War Department, for which we shall make room next week, contains some much needed advice on the subject of soldiers' rations, which we commend to the attention of the officers of the Army. The order very justly directs with emphasis that the company fund be expended for the sole benefit of the enlisted men. There never should have been occasion for this emphatic direction, but its appearance in General Orders shows that it is not without reason that this journal has given as much heed as it has to the constantly recurring complaints of abuse of the company fund, to the injury of those for whom it is alone intended.

THE last of the survivors of Captain Hall's expedition have finally been rescued, and are reported all well. On December 18 a despatch was received by the Secretary of the Navy from Consul Molloy at St. Johns, N. F., reporting the party at Dundee, Scotland; also that the *Juniata* had left St. Johns at 10 o'clock to continue the search. A fast steamer was hired for forty-eight hours, and, with Consul Molloy on board, set sail, and was successful in overtaking the *Juniata*.

The survivors were picked up July 20 by the whaler *Ravenscraig* twenty miles south of Cape York, in boats

constructed from remnants of the bulwarks of the *Polaris*. By direction of the chief officer of the *Ravenscraig* the rescued crew were transferred to the whaler *Arctic*, bound for Dundee. The following is a list of the party: Captain Buddington, sailing master; Dr. Emil Bessels, chief of scientific corps; H. C. Chester, first mate; W. Morton, second mate; E. Schumann, chief engineer; A. A. Odell, second engineer; W. F. Campbell, fireman; Herman Siemons, seaman; Henry Hobby, seaman; N. Hays, seaman. Three others were transferred by the *Ravenscraig* to the whaler *Intrepid*, which is expected to arrive at Dundee in two or three weeks. Their names are: R. W. D. Bryan, astronomer and chaplain; J. B. Mauch, seaman; J. W. Booth, fireman. After the separation from Tyson and his companions the *Polaris* was finally abandoned in a sinking condition by Captain Buddington and the remainder of the expedition. The party wintered in Lifeboat Cove, where they built a timber house, which they covered with sails. The winter passed without event, except the breaking out of scurvy, which, however, was unattended by severe symptoms. Plentiful supplies of walrus liver for food were obtained from the natives, and to this diet is attributed the mildness of the disease. In the spring two boats were built of thin pine boards taken from the cabin of the *Polaris*. In these the whole party embarked as soon as the ice opened, and sailed southward. On the 3d of June they sighted Cape York, and on the 22d of the same month were picked up by the *Ravenscraig*. Mr. Chester, the first mate, is regarded as the one who did the most to save the party, and the rescued men speak in the highest terms of his exertions. They also say that Captain Hall enjoyed the confidence of every one, and his death, which was unexpected, was deplored by all on board the *Polaris*.

In response to a telegram from Vice-Consul William Reed at Dundee, reporting the destitute circumstances of the party, instructions were given by the Secretary of the Navy to care for and make proper provision for their comfort, and send them home by the first steamer. Accordingly, the party, in company with Vice-Consul Reed, left Dundee for Liverpool to take the steamer *Antwerp* for New York, on Tuesday, September 23. A large crowd witnessed their departure and cheered as they stepped on board the packet. The whole party have signed a letter of thanks to Captain Adams of the steamer *Arctic*. A despatch from Captain Buddington to the Secretary of the Navy says the date of the loss of the *Polaris* was the 18th of October, twenty-five miles south of Cape York.

At the session of the British Association at Bradford, England, September 20, Captain Markham, of the royal navy, who was on board the *Arctic* when she received the men rescued from the *Polaris*, gave a detailed account of the voyage of Captain Hall, which he gathered from the members of the expedition. He said: "The *Polaris* occupied only five days in making the distance from Cape Shaktleton northward to latitude 82 deg. 16 min. This was the nearest point to the north pole ever reached by civilized man. The ice was soft all the way, and a stronger vessel could have attained a much higher latitude." The *London Observer* of September 21 closes a eulogy on the late Captain Hall as follows: "The rude wooden monument to the intrepid American, standing alone in the polar solitude, is at the same time a grand memorial, a trophy, and a challenge."

Captain Buddington is reported as having made the following statements: "We never saw the party on the ice after the storm separated us. On examination the following day we found the stem gone below the six-foot mark. We saw the impossibility of proceeding further, and ran in under the lee of Littleton Island. We built a hut on the main land at Lifeboat Cove, and removed stores thither. Here we remained for the winter. During the winter two boats were built out of the *Polaris*, and bags were made out of the foresail and filled with provisions, under the superintendence of Mr. Hubbard C. Chester, the chief mate, and started southward. After three unsuccessful attempts, on account of the ice and heavy sea, we landed at Northumberland Island, and briefly rested. We then pushed on again, suffering great hardships, and subsequently landed at Dalrymple Island. Again we took to the boats, and then, after great trials, had the good fortune to meet the *Ravenscraig* on the 22d of June." The *Tigress* left Godhavn August 8 for Upernavik, where she arrived and met the *Juniata* Aug 10. Having coaled, she again started on the 11th. The *Tigress* did not stop at Cape York, which she sighted on August 13, but skirted the shore at a distance of three or four miles. While hastening to reach the point of destination—Littleton Island, where it was confidently expected some news of the *Polaris* or crew would be obtained—the *Tigress* hugged the land as far as circumstances would permit, but saw nothing that warranted delay. She steamed around Saunders Island, and shortly after midnight on the morning of the 14th of

August passed Cape Abernethy. The *Tigress* having skirted the island steamed ahead and found no difficulty in making her way, for in the evening of the 14th she passed Cape Alexander and then hugged the shore of Hartstene Bay. As Cape Ohlsen was rounded, the rocks in the vicinity were at once recognized as those which shut out the view of the *Polaris*, and shortly after the *Tigress* steamed toward Littleton Island. On the mainland abreast of Littleton Island was found the deserted camp of the *Polaris* crew on the shore of a little bay called by Dr. Kane "Lifeboat Cove," but no further traces of the ship or her crew. On Littleton Island they found five Esquimaux, who stated by signs, etc., that two moons before, which would make it about June 15, Captain Buddington and the remaining crew had started to the southward in two boats which they had made themselves out of frames, with canvas stretched over them, and one moon after they left, the *Polaris* started from her moorings, and after drifting a mile or two sunk in ten fathoms of water. The *Tigress* saw nothing of the wreck, as over the place where she sank an iceberg had grounded. At a little after 3 A. M. on the 15th, having spent something over four hours off the camp, the *Tigress* steamed to the southward arriving at Godhavn August 25. As soon as the *Tigress* was again coaled she sailed to the westward to prosecute the search to the northward for the missing crew, as long as her coal lasted, of which she had a supply for about thirty days. She left at noon on the 25th, and hence is expected to report at St. Johns not later than the 25th of September.

THE *United Presbyterian*, Pittsburg, Penn., of September 18, says: "General James A. Ekin, D. C. M.-G. of the U. S. Army, a gentleman long and favorably known to the readers of the *United Presbyterian*, has consented to allow the use of his name as a candidate for Congress from this district. General Ekin, in addition to being a Christian gentleman, has talents which warrant the belief that he would fill such a responsible position in our national legislature with honor to himself and his constituents. An editorial in a late number of the daily *Chronicle* of Washington city, in noticing that the General had consented to the use of his name for the office named, speaks of him in this manner: 'General Ekin, during his stay in Washington, won for himself an enviable reputation as a statesman, soldier, and Christian, and he will be warmly welcomed in the halls of Congress by hosts of friends in this community.'"

THE *Forest and Stream* is the name of a new, well-edited and handsomely printed weekly paper now in its second number. It is devoted to field and aquatic sports, practical natural history, fish culture, the protection of game, preservation of forests, and the inculcation in men and women of a healthy interest in out-door recreation and study. Charles Hallock, Esq., the managing editor, is a gentleman thoroughly conversant with the subjects he proposes to discuss in the new paper, and his aim is to encourage a love for sports and out-door exercises of the higher order. Mr. Hallock appeals to officers of the service for any information suitable for his paper. The *Forest and Stream* typographically cannot be excelled, and we wish its publisher all success.

OFFICIAL despatches from Rear Admiral Wm. Rogers Taylor, commanding the South Atlantic Fleet, report the flag-ship *Lancaster* at Rio de Janeiro, August 25. He expected to leave that port August 28 upon a cruise, and would touch at Bahia for mails from the United States. The repairs on the *Lancaster* had been fully and well completed. The *Wasp* had been having some repairs to her boilers at Montevideo, and expected to be ready for service by the 15th of September, at which time she would ascend the rivers Plate and Parana. With new sails and new tubes she is considered in efficient condition for two or three years' service. The *Ticonderoga* was at Montevideo August 18, from which place she expected to proceed to Buenos Ayres. There is now no yellow fever at Rio, and the health of the command is good. The usual courtesies between the foreign vessels in port and the authorities have taken place, on occasions of national ceremony, and the best feeling prevails throughout. The United States minister at Buenos Ayres expected to avail himself of the passage of the *Wasp* up the river to visit Aunacion.

A MEETING of the veterans of the Mexican war was held in the Military Hall, Bowery, New York, on Saturday evening, September 20, about fifty persons being present. The object was to effect a permanent organization, toward which a committee was appointed to report by-laws and officers for the association. An adjourned meeting, to receive the report of the committee, will be held at the same place on Thursday evening, 2d October. All participants in the Mexican war were cordially invited to be present on that occasion.

THE *Canandaigua* has been ordered to Norfolk, Va., to recuperate the health of her fever-stricken crew. Would it not have been much better to have ordered her further north, where it is colder, and where better facilities are offered to fumigate the ship and clear it of all malaria?

MAJOR and Brevet Brigadier-General H. L. Abbot, and Major and Brevet Colonel Thomas L. Casey, of the United States Engineers, are in Paris examining the organization of the engineer corps of the French army.



## THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

From the daily papers of Pittsburg we derive additional particulars of the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, held in that city September 17 and 18. The weather was most propitious, and the smoke-dried city was looking its loveliest. From the country around crowds flocked to greet the assembled heroes, and the attendance of the members of the Society was large. The streets as well as the places of assemblage were decorated with evergreens, and the occasion was one long to be remembered by those who participated in it.

The business meeting on Wednesday, the 17th, was called to order by General James S. Negley, and after prayer by Chaplain Hernshaw, the address of welcome was delivered by General Hartranft. Short speeches followed from some of the distinguished officers present, who were recognized and called for, and at their close the Society adjourned until afternoon, when the first business in order was the report of committees. From the memorial committee General Brown reported that the following members of the Society had died since the last meeting: General O. C. Maxwell, Major J. D. Evans, Colonel R. H. Nodine, Lieutenant Israel Ludlow, General Whittlesey, and General W. H. Sidell. On motion the report was accepted. General H. M. Cist, of the committee on publication, reported that they had no extended report to make; that the proceedings of the last session had been published in book form and distributed among the members.

The following committees were then announced by the Secretary, General Cist:

On time and place for next meeting—General W. A. Robinson, Colonel Henry Stone, Colonel W. R. Milward, Major J. A. Lowrie, and Captain William McCrory.

On memories—General T. F. Brown, Colonel R. H. Ramsey, and Major W. D. Blakham.

On publication—General H. M. Cist, C. W. Steele, and Major W. W. Barker.

On oratory and alternate—General Joe Hooker, General A. Baird, General O. M. Poe, Colonel William McMichael, Colonel William H. Greenwood, and Captain J. W. Wood.

On nomination of officers—General Charles Cruft, General S. W. Price, General James Barnett, General T. J. Jordan, Colonel Wm. H. Sinclair, Major J. W. Free, and Captain N. C. Crane.

The evening session was occupied with another address of welcome, this time from General Archibald Blakelley, a poem from Colonel Richard Realf, of Pittsburg, and an oration by General Durbin Ward, of Lebanon, Ohio. At its close President Grant was called for, and in acknowledgment said:

**MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND:** It affords me great pleasure to meet again to-night so many of my old comrades with whom I formerly served. I never had the pleasure of serving immediately with your Army, but I served with your gallant leader, who has added so much lustre and glory to the Army of the Cumberland.

Other addresses followed from General Hooker, General Sherman, General Sheridan, General Hartranft, and Chaplain Christie.

The second day was occupied with routine business. Colonel Henry Stone presented a report recommending Columbus, O., or St. Paul, Minn., as the place for the next meeting. The former place was chosen, and the date fixed for Wednesday and Thursday, September 17 and 18, 1874. In accordance with a report presented by General Hooker, Judge Matthews, of Cincinnati, O., was chosen orator and Colonel Geo. I. Waterman, of Chicago, alternate.

In accordance with the report of General S. W. Price, chairman of committee on nomination, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Philip H. Sheridan; Vice-Presidents, Illinois, General Theo. F. Brown; Ohio, Major Wilbert F. Goodspeed; Indiana, Colonel John P. Baird; Kentucky, Colonel Wm. R. Milward; New York, Major-General J. Hooker; Iowa, Lieutenant A. F. Tipton; Michigan, Brig.-Gen. J. G. Parkhurst; New Jersey, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. G. W. Mindel; Kansas, Col. John A. Martin; District of Columbia, General William D. Whipple; Minnesota, General J. W. Bishop; Pennsylvania, General Wm. A. Robinson; Wisconsin, Colonel Wm. L. Atley; Missouri, Lieutenant Allen R. Foote; Dakota, General David S. Stanley; Tennessee, Colonel John T. Wilder; Massachusetts, General Wm. Cogswell; Corresponding Secretary, General H. M. Cist; Recording Secretary, Colonel John W. Steele or Captain Wm. E. Crane; Treasurer, General Joseph S. Fullerton.

General Fullerton read an exhibit of the receipts and expenditures of the Society for the year, of which the following are the totals:

Receipts, including balance on hand ..... \$3,150 02  
Expenditures..... 1,447 75

Balance in Treasury.....\$1,702 27

The committee on the Thomas monument presented a report asking that it be enlarged to nine members, and empowered to employ some creditable artist to construct an equestrian statue of General Thomas. The fund on hand was reported as \$3,475 92, of which New York has contributed \$4,558. A despatch was read from A. R. Shephard, Governor of the District of Columbia, pledging that district to furnish the pedestal to the monument of the statue if the statue was located at Washington.

The chair announced the following committee to take charge of the Society matters at Columbus, O.: General Samuel Beatty, Captain L. D. Myers, and Captain Wm. McCrory.

After the passage of the usual votes of thanks and a resolution to expel all members in arrears more than two years, the Society adjourned.

In response to the calls upon him at various times during the meeting, General Sherman said:

**LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:** The first thing I did when this paper was placed in my hand was to look over the programme, and it is therein distinctly announced that visitors will not be called upon until to-night. Look at page two of your programme. [Laughter.] Still, I am here, as we see, and with a splendid audience before me, but I am out of uniform. Charge it to your Pennsylvania Railroad. [Laughter and applause.] I brought my uniform with me, and endeavored to procure it in time to be here to take part in your opening exercises, but it did not come to the hotel, and therefore you must take me as I am—a plain citizen. [Applause.] I need not say that I am gratified to see so many representatives of the Army of the Cumberland present. I am also highly gratified to see the honor that is bestowed upon your old comrades, not only by those who compose this Society, but by the people, even in the streets. Old men, and women, and boys, and children struggled to get a sight as the procession was passing. I am very glad to see you, and to see these honors bestowed upon those who, by their toils, and labors, and sacrifices, accomplished so much. Pittsburg, above all places, seems to be an appropriate place for your meeting. We know that the people will provide all you want. You ask but little—you ask but rations during your stay, but you ask that which will surely come. In this one single thanksgiving to the Army of the Cumberland you have your reward. You are now getting to be old men, some of you. I see gray hairs and bald heads before me. We are passing off the stage of life. Young men must come and take our places. But we have all of us one thing to be thankful for, and that is that our country is filling up with young, patriotic and brave men, who are stirred by acts of heroism done by you. The lessons of the war in which we fought are lessons heeded all the world over. It is a lesson that a republic is a much more difficult thing to break up than a monarchy or empire. [Applause.] Even since we were soldiers, we have seen Europe broken to pieces. We have seen territory and whole masses of people transferred from one government to another. They do not do it with us. [Applause.] And why is it? Because a part is essential to the whole. The people feel an interest in the whole, for any moiety, ever so small, if taken away will break up the whole. Therefore you have done a deed which will live long after those who took a part in the war are gone, and for which future generations will look up to and honor you. I hope, gentlemen, all who are before me, that you will live long and enjoy the honor, respect and affection of your neighbors and friends, and the respect of the whole civilized world. [Prolonged applause.]

**LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:** This morning I attended the meeting of the Army of the Cumberland and made a few remarks by way of apology, which was sufficient, and now I ought to be excused. But this audience is very tempting, and while I don't want to have the reputation of a speaker, I can see no harm in addressing such an audience. If I can give you pleasure, I will do it. They tell us that this world is but a stage, and, as Shakespeare has it, men and women are only actors on it; each one has his part.

Now, here we have a stage and before you are the actors. They were actors in a great tragedy of many acts, every one of which, if painted in living colors, would tie you down to your seats as you never were in witnessing a play. Could any of these actors portray the scenes through which they have passed, you would be wrapped in attention. You would hear the roar of cannon and the sound of muskets; you would see the dead and dying, and from the lips of the latter you would have something to tell their friends. You would have such a scene as you would feel in your hearts; such as has been felt by all in bereavement. These men gave up their lives that you might live, and bequeathed to you a country grand, beautiful, sublime. Their death teaches us a lesson.

Loud and persistent calls having been made upon General Sheridan at his first appearance, he arose and assured his comrades that it was useless to expect a speech from him. He could not tell why they called upon him, except it was because they had succeeded in obtaining an address from General Sherman. He would defy them, however, to extract a speech from General Grant, who would be with them in the afternoon. He would not make a speech, but he could not refrain from returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him. He was glad to see so many of his comrades present, and to see them looking so well and so young. He could not see the many bald heads to which General Sherman referred, and felt sure that if there were any present, they were bald-headed before they entered the Army. [Laughter.] He did not object to bald heads so much as he did before he went into the Indian country, and he thought General Sherman was very thankful while at Fort Sill that he had so little hair. He returned thanks to the people of Pittsburg, for the generous welcome that had been extended to the members of the association. He knew, however, what that welcome would be. Nearly every soldier sent out from Allegheny county had been at one time or another under his command, and he knew that the people who could send such soldiers would give just such a whole-souled welcome as has been extended. [Applause.] He concluded by announcing that General Grant would arrive at one o'clock, and would be present at the hall in the afternoon.

In response to the toast of "Our Sister Armies of the East and West," at the banquet in the evening, General Sherman said:

**MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY:** Both the substance and manner of what I have to say will be controlled by my audience. It is impossible for

a man of feeling and thought to express his mind amid noise, confusion, and disorder. The toast which has been assigned to me is full of pith and meaning. I am willing to devote some time to it, but I intend to be brief, as much of what I say must necessarily be lost to those in the remote part of the room.

The card of invitation which I hold in my hand tells me that this is the seventh annual reunion of this Society. Eight long years have passed since our soldiers were all together, but the memories of those days are so fresh that it seems but yesterday. In 1868, in common with your old commander, General Thomas, I met four great armies in Chicago. I then proposed that the societies should be consolidated into two, or three at the most, so that we should not so often be called a great distance to attend the meetings. But the younger members thought separate organizations for the different armies would be better, and I must confess that they were right and I was wrong. There is enough enthusiasm for a dozen similar societies; and may all your sister societies grow and prosper as you have done.

Before I speak to the toast, I wish to compliment the committee who have had in charge the publication of the proceedings of your meetings heretofore. The volumes are beautiful in the extreme, and creditable in typography and contents. Let all citizens be sure to preserve these volumes in their libraries. They will be of value in years to come—as precious as diamonds.

Of other similar societies, I might mention many. I will refer to the Society of the Army of the Potomac, splendid in its proportions, whose meetings I had the pleasure of attending; at Philadelphia, where the lamented Meade presided, and at New Haven, where Burnside and McDowell presided. That society represents one of the greatest armies of the republic, the army which was pitted against the very heart of the rebellion at Richmond. I would not, however, pluck one leaf from the laurels of other armies, but say to all their praises, yea and amen.

With the Society of the Army of the Tennessee I am more intimately associated. The best acts of my life are connected with that Army. The Society will meet at Toledo on the 16th of next month. All of you who can do so, should attend. There is vim in that Society. All will be welcome there. I have been assured by the people of Toledo that they will welcome the soldiers by the thousand.

The Society of the Ohio is in fact a part and offshoot of that of the Cumberland. I hope that Society, too, will prosper, though its President, General Schofield, being now on the Pacific, it is almost impossible for it to meet. These societies serve to collect and preserve the good feeling, wit, humor, and fraternity which it is the object of the historian to present.

I wish to say that I am pleased that our former enemies have organized a society in Richmond. General Jubal Early ought to be the historian of that society. I knew Early at West Point when he was a first-class man and I was a plebe, and when I looked up to him as a sort of superior being. Early had a good name then, and was somewhat literary. I should be glad if the task of writing the history of what happened behind the curtain should fall to such hands. It would be safe to assume that it would be authentic. I will go further, and hope that Early will have his history printed on Southern paper, with Southern ink, and by Southern compositors, so that it may not be contaminated by Yankee influence.

We are all Yankees now. Once that term was confined to New England, but Beauregard extended the phrase to us all. We admit a title which is honored by all the civilized world. Beauregard has been hoisted by his own petard.

The effect of these societies is to enable us, who were the actors in the great drama of war, to preserve the feelings, thoughts, episodes, wit, and humor of our Army life. There are a thousand episodes I might relate to-night, but I will confine myself to one or two; and one is a little thing which happened in the early part of the war, when I was a member of the Army of the Potomac, for you know I fought and was whipped at Bull Run. We had fallen back to the Potomac, and my line was between Georgetown and old Fort Corcoran. One day I was out inspecting a block house on my line, when I saw a carriage approaching drawn by two old hack horses, and I guessed at once that Lincoln was coming. So I cut across and stood by the roadside as he came up. In answer to my salute, he said: "Colonel Sherman?" "I am that person," I said. "I am out seeing some of the boys," added the President; "is this your brigade?" I replied that it was, and he said he would be pleased to visit them if I would show the way. I escorted him and Mr. Seward, who sat by his side, to the nearest camp, sending a soldier in advance to warn the command of the approach of the President and cause the assembly to be beaten. Passing along up the hill (General McDowell will remember the road by which we had to ascend), we talked of Bull Run and other matters of military interest, and Mr. Lincoln asked if he might make a speech to the boys. I said I should consider it a favor if he would, and I insisted he should discourage the yelling which was becoming so unpleasantly common among the soldiers. I had the First regiment drawn up in line, and halting his carriage, Lincoln rose and spoke. Gentlemen, I have heard Clay in his palmiest days; I have heard Crittenden with his keenest satire; I have heard the best orators and have marked them well; but I never heard a man who spoke to the hearts of men as Lincoln spoke to those of the men who stood before him. I remember almost every word he said. He addressed them as children, and said that those were sad days, but better were coming; that the rain had fallen, but the skies would soon be clear; they should not be discouraged, but think of the tomorrow which awaited them, having faith in the nation and in final success, which would come as surely as there was a God in heaven. That speech reached all hearts, and was worth its weight in diamonds.

I have heard of late, no matter where or when, in the newspapers, at least, that some gentlemen complained



that they had been cheated by diplomatists and generals. This seems to me extremely ridiculous. I do not remember but one case of cheating in the war. This was during the Corinth campaign. Grant and Thomas were both there. Our right wing swept down in line of battle and my right rested on a deep cut. Suddenly I saw a soldier, with a gun on his shoulder and a blue coat on his back, coming toward our line, followed by a tall Arkansas chap who led a sorrel horse. The blue coat said: "Here is a prisoner I took on the other side this morning." "Well," I replied, "take him to the guard-house." The prisoner said he wanted to speak, and complained that the soldier had halloed to him to come over, and he had come over, and was at once made a prisoner. But he was cheated. The soldier wore a white hat, and that deceived him. That is the only instance of cheating I knew of during the war.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your very kind attention. I consider it a compliment, and am very grateful for it.

After the close of the annual address, commending the project of universal amnesty, and the endorsement of this recommendation by General Hooker in a brief speech, General Sheridan announced his position in the following unequivocal manner:

COMRADES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have no speech in my pocket, and this paper I hold in my hand is not a speech, either. I wish I had a speech in my pocket or in my hand, and I knew what it was. Or, I wish I was Shakespeare—or some other man—(applause) whose genius would prompt me to say such good things as you should hear to-night.

There have been one or two references made here to-night. As president of this society, and as a member of this society, I think I might as well speak out one time as another. I allude to the political references. We have nothing to do with what shall take place in 1876 in Philadelphia. That belongs to the civil part of the Government. We belong to a higher court (applause), one in which we settled our troubles; and we want to remain members of that higher court until some other war occurs that will require us to again act in it. I do not care what they think in the South, and so far as this society is concerned, I want to hear nothing of that kind mentioned here. I want no politics here. I care for no man's interest when the question of politics comes into the society. I do not care for the man I have always loved (turning towards President Grant) when this question comes into this society. [Applause.] I say I may as well speak of it now, as this is the first time I have heard it broached since I have been a member of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, and I have been a member seven years. [Applause.]

General Hooker's speech was as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, MY COMRADES OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I do not rise to talk; I merely rise out of courtesy to call upon me. I have been celebrating for some time, and am almost celebrated out. You should let me off this time. [Laughter, and cries of "Go on."] There are a few remarks, however, that I desire to make. The latter remarks of the able orator of the evening strike me as of the most importance. He speaks of the national celebration, not a geographical. Now, I have just been celebrating the anniversary of the capture of the city of Mexico, and we there fought the battle over again.

Now, why can't we fight the battles of the Rebellion over again with good feeling? Are they not our countrymen? I have fought and fought them, and they are the hardest devils to beat I ever heard of. You may search the wide world over and you can't find their equal. I have since the Rebellion visited Europe and seen the French, German, Austrian, and other armies, but it would be down hill work to whip them as compared with those we have fought. [Applause.] (General Hooker here appeared about to stop, when he was greeted with cries of "Go on, go on.") The General said: "You must listen, or I'll sit down. I don't want to stand here and be laughed at. In Mexico, when we foraged, we paid for what we got, and what was the result? Why, when we left, the Mexicans invited Taylor and Scott to take command of their armies and all of us to stay in their country. The principles of war cannot be changed in our day.

In response to repeated calls General McDowell said he hardly thought it right to call him. He was now an outsider, a volunteer, and he thought the regulars had got through their work. There were some who objected to such organizations as this, fearing that they may give rise to bitter feeling. They are like those old Bourbons who never knew anything and could never learn anything. [Laughter.] The question of amnesty reminds me of a "little story," as old Abe used to say. Last summer a distinguished French officer said there was a class that was proscribed in the United States; that they would not give us support. I answered that the same kind could not be got to support France, if here. Why? he said. And I answered you would shoot them. Our war is of the past now, and the animosities will be forgotten. Even those who took part in it will be forgotten. Republics, it is said, are ungrateful, but I don't believe it. This portion of the republic, Pittsburg, is not ungrateful, as is shown by their warm and cordial reception of the Army of the Cumberland.

Major and Brevet Major-General Absalom Baird, of the Inspector-General's Department, U. S. A., in response to a call, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND: I thank you that you have called upon me by name, for it is pleasant to feel that we are not forgotten by those we love. I know you do not expect a speech from me. If you did, I would point you to those names upon the wall—the names of Nashville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, and Franklin. They would speak to you in words eloquent beyond any I can command. I thank you for this calling upon me, for I believe I still have a place in your memories and in your hearts.

## PLANTED FORESTS—WILL THEY SUCCEED ON THE PLAINS?

(From the Engineering and Mining Journal.)

THIS question is one that necessarily has an increasing importance as the population of the great West thickens and spreads further from the line of the Mississippi River. It is already one which can be no longer neglected, and it has, in fact, been taken up in a practical way by Congress, which has offered a land bounty to those who plant a certain area of forest. A good beginning has been made, but for the success or failure of the experiment we must wait some years. Just at this juncture the report on the Geology of Ohio appears, in which Dr. Newberry discusses the problem at length, under the head of "the Origin of Prairies," and we think his conclusions important enough to warrant us in giving a resume of them. A number of theories have been proposed to account for the existence of the immense areas devoid of forest, and occupied only by grasses, which form so marked a feature of our country.

1. Mr. Leo Lesquereux thinks that the prairies are old lake beds, first occupied by aquatic plants and then filling up with grasses as the drainage improved. These exclude trees simply because they hold complete occupation. A similar action may be observed in the transformation of shallow bays into grassy marshes, which is a common phenomenon along rivers and lakes, and it is certain that the western, or rather the central, part of the continent has progressed from an unbroken sheet of water, through lakes gradually lessening in size, to the state of dry land. This state of things produces a peculiarly fine soil, which is better fitted to the growth of grasses than of trees.

2. Professor Winchell has suggested that the vegetation of the prairies is preglacial. That it is in fact a remnant of the flora existing on the earth before the movements of the great sheets of ice that have had so powerful an effect in moulding the surface of the earth in its present form. When the ice and water of the drift period receded, the earth was covered with vegetation which sprang from seeds that had preserved their vitality through the long glacial winter. It is evident that the plausibility of this theory depends closely upon the length of the time during which seeds can retain life.

3. The annual prairie fires are pointed to as a reason why there should be no trees in the districts visited by this scourge of vegetable life. Trees would fall a victim to the heat which, while it destroyed the tops of the grass, would leave its roots unharmed. Undoubtedly the luxuriance of the grassy growth on the prairies is due, in some measure, to the fertilizing effects of these fires.

4. The firmness of the prairie soil has been pointed out as the cause. Trees require a more open soil than the fine, compact loam of the prairies.

5. Dr. Newberry is unable to agree with any of these theories. The theory of Mr. Lesquereux, and also that last mentioned, are inadmissible, because every kind of soil is found in the prairies, or in the greater plains, which are also treeless. The traveller there finds all varieties of soil, coarse or fine, loamy or gravelly, equally bare of trees. In the very midst of the area, however, the water courses are found to be lined with tree vegetation, and the mountains are covered with it. It is impossible to connect the barren parts with the character of their soil, or with their lacustrine origin, because the wooded parts—except the mountains—have the same soils and the same origin. Nor is the supposition that the prairie grasses may be a legacy to us from preglacial times well founded. Geologists are tolerably well agreed that the change of temperature, which was the cause of the glaciers, must have occurred not less than 200,000 years ago, the last period of great eccentricity in the earth's orbit. It is hardly possible that seeds could have preserved their germinating power so long and under such adverse circumstances. Dr. Newberry therefore traces the origin of prairies to the hygrometric conditions which obtain in those regions where they exist. According to him, trees are absent because there is too little rainfall or other source of moisture to sustain their life.

He finds seven great distinctive areas of rainfall in this country:

1st. Lying between the Mississippi and the Atlantic, with 32 to 60 inches of annual rain and generally well wooded. 2d. From the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, having 10 to 30 inches of rain. 3d. The Rocky Mountains, well watered and wooded. 4th. The great basin between the Rocky and Sierra Nevada Mountains, with 2 to 16 inches rain and sterile. 5th. The Sierra Nevada, well watered and heavily timbered. 6. The California Valley; rainfall limited and intermittent; timber along the permanent streams. 7th. The coast mountains, well timbered.

He reasons that these alternations cannot be due to any but general causes, and the chief of these must be the supply of rain. Trees need a tolerably even average supply of water. The deficiency of winter rain or snow on the plains is enough to prevent their growth, and even if this were not so, periods of absolute drouth, lasting for one and even two years, have been reported by the Indians and others, and had any forest been in existence on the areas covered by that calamity it would now be a dead one. Trees not only need a sufficiently high yearly average of rain, but they cannot bear a long continued deprivation of it. Even the fluctuations, which are not uncommon in the forest regions, are often disastrous to them, as the effects of one dry winter or summer have often proved. Forests are not commonly formed in those parts of the country whose rainfall sinks below 30 inches of water, and if 20 inches is assumed to be necessary to the healthy growth of trees, it is plain that a forest, planted or natural—in one of those belts where the rainfall is below 30 inches—would be subject to fluctuations which would soon destroy it. If 60 inches cannot protect the trees on the Atlantic coast from occasional damage, it is pretty certain that 30 inches in the interior would sometimes be powerless to

prevent the most serious catastrophe to forests. The plains, with but from 2 to 16 inches have not water enough to support tree growth in the best season.

Holding this view, it is not strange that Dr. Newberry has no flattering expectations of success in the present experiments. He does not deny that progress may be made. The fineness of the prairie soil and the recurrence of annual fires, while not the originating causes of prairies, undoubtedly help to extend their area, and these are causes which can be remedied. Wherever the existence of prairies depends on these things, forests are likely to succeed. By planting around the edges of the prairie tract, better hygroscoptic conditions may be induced which will favor the extension of the forest toward the interior. Forests have in fact been planted and succeeded unexpectedly well in Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas, Iowa, and similar States which lie within areas of sufficient rainfall. But the conditions are different on the plains, and it can hardly be expected that the mere planting of young trees will overcome those organic difficulties which have thwarted the efforts of Dame Nature in the same direction. Those who have chosen lands which lie within the shelter of the mountains may succeed, but we fear that the chances for forests on open prairies—just where they are most needed—are but very dubious. We make no predictions. The experiment is now in progress, and we can all afford to await its result. But it seems to us that if the Government is anxious to encourage a sound system of forest planting in the West, it will do well to limit its bounties to those regions which have the best chance of succeeding in the work.

THE dedication of the monument erected to commemorate the victories of the German armies, at Berlin, which we have already described, was exclusively Prussian, but it drew together all the most brilliant and famous soldiers of Germany. Invitations were very sparingly distributed. The diplomatic corps was permitted, but was not invited to be present; and even Dr. Simson, the president of the Reichstag, received a ticket as a personal favor, and not in virtue of his position. Of officers not taking part in the parade only those possessed of the Iron cross were admitted—a discrimination which caused much indignation. Prince Bismarck, who rode alone in cuirassier uniform, and was warmly received, never looked stouter or rode more awkwardly. The Emperor rode a black charger, instead of his usual chestnut warhorse, and seemed fresh and vigorous. He was followed by a brilliant suite—the Crown Prince, and Prince Frederick Karl, Moltke, Wrangel, Von Sittendorf, Blumenthal, Manteuffel, Roon, Steinmetz, and all the renowned heroes of the Prussian army. The young sons of the Crown Prince were present, and after they had been taken into the pavilion to remind them that they were princes, they were assigned to positions with the Second guard to remind them that they were soldiers. The monument, which covers three wars—one won by Prussia and Austria, another by Prussia, and the last by Germany—is the most pretentious work of the kind in Berlin. When the relief was designed, each war demanded its panel; but a triangular pedestal would have been a monstrosity. So the difficulty was obviated by giving one side to a representation of the triumphal entry into Berlin, which may be said to sum up the results of the whole decade. The shaft was divided into three sections. The lower section is embraced by Danish bronze, the central by Austrian, and the upper by French. Thus artistic order serves the cause of historic truth. At the close of the ceremonies the Emperor and his suite reviewed the troops, some twenty thousand in number, first riding along the lines and then taking up position in Sieges Alley while the troops defiled. Prince Augusta of Wurtemberg, of the Guard Corps, was in command. The day was observed as a universal holiday, and the streets were filled with people.

THE Plenipotentiary of Peru in Japan, Captain Garcia Garcia, has forwarded dispatches to his government conveying the intelligence of the amicable arrangement of the troublesome affair, growing out of the detention by the Japanese authorities of the Coolie ship *Miria Lue*. In the correspondence and protocols relating to the subject, the Cabinet at Yeddo emphatically declare that neither insult nor indignity were offered or proposed to be offered to the Peruvian flag, and the question now, reduced to a simple matter of pecuniary indemnification, has been referred to the Czar of Russia for arbitration. The Peruvian mission has proceeded to China to measure forces with His Highness Prince Kung on the Coolie question. Peru desires that the northern ports of the Celestial Empire be opened to emigration, hoping from them to secure a better class of laborers than those now brought to Peru from Macao. In return she promises ample guarantees for the good treatment of the Coolie while he remains in her territory, and offers to oblige the contractor to replace the Chinaman in his own country at the expiration of his legal contract.

A VIRGINIA newspaper says: "General Beauregard met with quite a severe accident while going to view the Bull Run battle-field recently. He started with Major Moray, Major McLean, and Mr. Whiting, personal friends residing in Manassas, and on their way to Blackburn's Ford the horse he was riding stumbled and fell, catching the General's leg under it, and bruising it severely, and lying upon him until Major McLean hastily dismounted and raised the fallen animal. In addition to his hurt leg, General Beauregard had his thumb dislocated, and was so bruised and hurt that he had to be taken back to Manassas by Mr. Whiting. However, as he was in haste to reach New York, and still wanted to see the field, which he had not visited since 1861, Mr. Whiting afterward put him in his buggy and drove him over the historic plains. He visited the spots where fell Bee, Bartow, and Fisher, and carried away a pebble from the mounds that mark those spots."



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**DISCIPLINE IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.**—The conduct of members of the National Guard of New York State during the past year has raised grave doubts as to the possibility of maintaining the necessary military discipline under the present organization and existing laws. The laws governing the militia of New York are by far the best yet presented, and the troops in every respect superior to the militia of most or all the of States; yet the voluntary character of the organization makes the maintenance of discipline difficult; the personal pride of the rank and file and the moral influence of the officers being really the only means of enforcing obedience to authority. The Military Code, it is true, provides fines for non-performance of duty, and when the law is enforced delinquents may be incarcerated in jail for the non-payment of these fines; but the guard-house and the ball and chain have no terrors for the National Guard men, for the simple reason that no such punishments are recognised by the State laws. No officer of the National Guard can compel obedience by physical force without rendering himself liable to a civil process, while the instances are frequent in which such force is needed to maintain discipline. In the case of the Third regiment recently a court of inquiry was instituted, which, after protracted sessions, came to the conclusion that there was no reason for a court-martial, and actually decided that there had been no riot in the regiment, and no one was accountable for the non-enforcement of discipline, and thus the matter was squelched, and the regiment allowed to again resume its position in the National Guard, until the State authorities stepped in and disbanded it. A later and more flagrant breach of discipline was that witnessed on the Brooklyn parade ground on Thursday of last week, on the occasion of the parade of the Second brigade, First division. The details of this military *emeute* have been fully given in the daily press, and it is only necessary for us to state in brief that the Second brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General Funk, comprising the Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Eighty-fourth, and Ninety-sixth regiments of Infantry, and the Third Cavalry, proceeded from this city to the parade grounds of Brooklyn, adjoining Prospect Park, for drill by battalion, brigade evolutions, and review, the forenoon being devoted to the latter by the respective regiments. The ample time given to the consumption of the noon-day ration allowed the tired troops to partake too freely of the lager beer and other fluids, of which the supply was abundant, so that when the time arrived for the formation of the brigade line many of the command were more or less under the influence of intoxication. This was most noticeable among the members of the Eleventh, which command, as the readers of the JOURNAL are aware, has for some time past been in a state of discontent and demoralization. Matters went along smoothly enough until the afternoon, when an insult to the commander led to the arrest of a company, and finally the entire regiment was disarmed, and, after some trouble, placed under guard of the Eighty-fourth Infantry and Third Cavalry, and for the first time within our recollection a regiment of the National Guard was marched off the grounds armless and prisoners, and imprisoned in the city and State arsenals by order of the brigade commander. The men were subsequently released after a few hours' confinement, by orders from the State Headquarters. Under the circumstances, we cannot see how General Funk could have done otherwise than he did, and he is to be commended for his prompt action, which prevented riot and bloodshed. The case was one almost without parallel in the National Guard, and one for which the laws make no adequate provision. The disbandment of the regiment, it seems, follows as a necessity, and is considered a foregone conclusion. A court, however, has been ordered for the trial of insubordinate officers, and another for the trial of the most prominent unruly men; but what the results of these courts will be it is impossible to tell. We trust, however, that in this instance the State will make a healthy example, for if such breaches of discipline are to go unpunished, the National Guard of this State, as at present organized, may as well disband at once. The discontented members of the Eleventh would have done wisely if they had accepted the advice given them by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in its comments (September 6) on their action with reference to their colonel. We warned them then that the regiment was "in a fair way of committing suicide," which the sequel shows was only too true.

**THE SEVENTH'S RIFLE PRACTICE.**—On Thursday of last week the Seventh regiment for rifle practice at Creedmoor. It was the first attempt of the regiment at organized out-of-door rifle practice, and the marksmanship therefore was not of the highest order. The day was everything that could be desired, and the regiment paraded a little less than 400 men, the fall trade, panicky condition of the finances, and of things generally, rather tending to decrease the strength of the regiment. Those who participated, however, had an excellent time, and came home thoroughly pleased with Creedmoor, as well as the excitement attending rifle practice, and a day's sport in the open air. The regiment left its armory at about 8 o'clock, and proceeded via Thirty-fourth street ferry to Hunter's Point, arriving at Creedmoor by special train, and commencing practice at the 200 yards range at about 10 o'clock. The regiment was divided into

firing squads, and all the forenoon was devoted to this range; these making eight points and over being allowed to practice at the 500 yards range. The practice at 200 yards was fair considering the number of "green uns" handling the rifle, and some 129 men were qualified to fire at the long range. The high scores at 500 yards range were not very numerous, and zeros were in the majority. The guns of the men were stacked along the line and in the rear of the firing point, and only those rifles which had been previously sighted by the armorer were used in the practice. By this means the necessity of sighting every gun before firing was avoided, and much inferior marksmanship was saved thereby. Still, we should recommend every member of the Seventh and other regiments to take every occasion to practice and sight their guns, and become thoroughly familiar with their manipulations, so that when the time comes for active competition they may rely on their favorite weapon to do good execution. Men in time by this means, if they find their rifle a good one, will become accustomed to its use, and value it accordingly. A member of the National Guard—if he takes any interest in shooting—will hereafter take more care of his rifle, and value it more than as a mere walking stick, or as heretofore, a dummy to carry on parade, or for instruction only.

The best shooting was done on this occasion by those who had taken time to practice, and the score showed clearly who these were. Private J. P. M. Richards, of Company G, who now holds the badge of the Amateur Rifle Club, won recently in competition with a number of most excellent marksmen, takes the lead in the regiment, and it seems Company G has the best squad of good marksmen in the regiment, and by frequent practice at Creedmoor the names of this squad are becoming household words to the public. Who has not heard of Richards, Dewson, Turner, Boehle in connection with Creedmoor? The other companies, however, are creeping along, Company H being next in order of marksmanship to G. The Dominicks, of Company L, did some good shooting at the regimental practice, and Corporal McMillan, of Company A, actually won an elegant leather medal, bearing two handsome brass cartridge shells, for superior marksmanship. The entire scores of each company were kept on large cards prepared for the use of the regiment, on which was also noted the state of the weather, the wind, etc.

The following are the best three individual scores in each company:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Co. A. Corporal McMillan	2 2 2 0-8	3 2 3 4-14	22
" Private Chalmers	2 2 3 2-11	3 0 3 0-6	17
" Corporal French	2 2 3 2-11	3 0 3 0-6	16
Co. B. Private Linton	2 2 3 2-12	2 4 3 3-15	27
" Corporal Bostwick	4 2 0 3-13	2 0 3 2 4-11	24
" Sergeant Ware	2 2 2 2-10	2 2 2 2-11	21
Co. C. Corporal Updike	2 2 2 2-11	2 2 3 3-13	24
" Corporal Nathan	2 0 2 3-9	4 4 0 0-8	17
" Corporal Geary	2 2 2 0-8	3 0 2 0-8	16
Co. D. Corporal Foster	2 2 3 3-10	2 0 3 0-9	19
" Private Hamel	2 0 2 0-8	2 0 2 3-10	18
Co. E. Private Watson	2 2 3 2-11	0 2 3 0-5	16
" Private Allen	2 4 0 2-10	0 2 0 0-2	14
" Private McFadden	2 2 0 3-9	2 0 0 0-2	13
Co. F. Private Edwards	3 0 3 2-10	0 3 3 2-10	20
" Corporal Rowland	3 4 2 0-11	0 2 3 3-9	20
Co. G. Private Richards	2 2 3 2-13	3 4 2 3-16	29
" Corporal Gardner	0 2 3 3-10	3 2 3 4-14	24
" Private Turner	3 2 0 3-11	0 3 4 3-13	24
Co. H. Corporal Sanford	0 2 2 3-10	3 3 4 3-16	26
" Private Beebe	3 3 3 2-12	2 0 3 3-10	22
" Priv. Van Rensselaer	3 0 3 3-12	0 2 2 3-10	22
Co. I. Private Dominick	2 2 3 3-11	0 3 4 3-13	24
" Private Mayhew	2 2 3 2-11	2 0 3 0-9	20
" Lieutenant Dominick	2 0 2 3-9	2 0 4 0-10	19
Co. K. Private Gorham	2 2 4 2-13	3 0 2 2-8	21
" Private Cassanova	0 2 3 4-12	2 3 0 0-5	17
" Corporal Serymaer	3 2 3 2-13	0 4 0 0-4	17

The following are the best average shots of the regiment as developed at this practice:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Private Richards (Co. G)	2 3 3 2-13	3 4 9 4-16	29
Private Linton (B)	2 2 3 2-12	2 4 3 3-15	27
Corporal Sanford (H)	0 2 2 3-10	3 3 4 3-16	26
Corporal Gardner (G)	0 2 3 3-10	3 2 3 4-14	24
Private Dominick (I)	2 2 3 2-11	4 4 2 0-13	24
Private Turner (G)	3 2 0 3-11	0 3 4 3-13	24
Corporal Bostwick (B)	4 2 0 3-13	2 0 3 2 4-11	24
Corporal Updike (C)	2 2 2 2-11	3 2 2 3-13	24
Corporal McMillan (A)	2 2 2 2-11	3 2 2 3-13	24
Private Van Rensselaer (H)	3 0 3 3-12	0 3 2 3-10	22
Private Beebe (H)	3 3 3 2-12	2 0 3 3-10	22
Sergeant Ware (B)	2 2 2 2-10	2 2 2 3-11	21
Corporal Geary (H)	2 2 2 2-10	2 3 0 0-11	21
Private Gorham (K)	2 2 3 4-13	3 0 2 2-8	21
Private Harlan (G)	3 0 3 2-11	0 2 2 2 4-10	21

**FIFTH BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION.**—This brigade, General Dakin, is ordered to parade at Prospect Park parade ground, Brooklyn, field and staff officers mounted, on Monday, 29th inst., for drill by regiment, and exercise in the evolutions of a brigade. Commanding officers of regiments and battalions, with their commands, will report to the chief of staff, at the headquarters building, on the ground, at 10 o'clock A. M. The commanding officer of Separate Troop Cavalry will report with his troop, mounted, to the brigade commander, at these headquarters, at 9 o'clock A. M. Drill by regiment will commence at 10:45 A. M. Brigade line will be formed at 2 o'clock P. M. in the following order, viz.: Thirteenth regiment, Fifteenth battalion, Twenty-eighth battalion, Fourteenth regiment. The brigade commander in orders reminds commanding officers that all returns, reports, and communications to headquarters above should be signed by them, and not by their adjutants.

**EIGHTH INFANTRY.**—A battalion of this command proceeded to Creedmoor for rifle practice on Wednesday, September 24. A special meeting of the officers and members of this regiment, in citizen's dress, was held on Monday evening to make arrangements to receive the Third regi-

ment N. G. S. N. J., Colonel J. Madison Drake commanding, who will visit this city October 6.

**THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.**—This regiment is ordered to assemble, in fatigue uniform, at 8:30 A. M., on Monday next, and proceed to the Prospect Park parade ground, for instruction in the school of the battalion and evolutions of a brigade. Line will be formed on Henry street, right resting on Clark street. By reason of expiration of term of service, Sidney W. Crofut and Henry H. McKay, Company A, Frank A. Gay, Company F, August Roelke, Jr., Edward F. Williams, and Charles Garlehs, Company H, have been honorably discharged. Benjamin R. Hicks, Walter H. McMahon, John F. Arnold, John Graham, Charles E. McMahon, and Frederick Riker, Company A; John Lynch and Romer Gilles, Company G, have been expelled for gross neglect of duty and non-payment of dues and fines. The following named non-commissioned officers, having passed the board of examination, warrants have been issued to them as follows: Sergeants Charles D. Benedict, Company D; Peter A. Miller and William L. Franz, Company C; Charles A. Whiting and John H. Miller, Company G; Corporals Fred. H. Parmalee, Company A; William F. Aekerman, Company B; Charles A. Ernst and Rudolph Auberbach, Company C; Michael J. Colgan, Company D; William J. Oliver, Roland A. Berdall, and Clifford L. Middleton, Company G; Frank B. Lacy, Company I. The following named members having been elected, and having failed to appear before the board of examination, have been reduced to the ranks: Corporals Thomas A. Highland, Company A; Sylvester Sullivan, Company C; Thomas Sweeney, Company E; Augustus F. Gentz, Company E; Wm. Peters, Company C; William H. Huntington, Company I; George E. Stevenson, Company I; Edward K. Thompson Company I.

**TENTH INFANTRY.**—This command, Colonel Oliver, of Albany, N. Y., paraded on Wednesday last for the purpose of receiving the First Light Infantry, of Rhode Island, Colonel Dennis.

**NINTH INFANTRY.**—There will be two wing drills of this regiment, Colonel Braine, next week—the right wing on Wednesday evening and the left on Friday evening. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers' drill of last week was well attended and instructive, the men paying good attention. Company drills commence on the first of next month, and the different companies are now preparing their new men to enter the companies. Companies E has a recruit squad of some ten men; K, eight; F, six; and the remaining companies from four to five. Company F on Monday elected as its second lieutenant ex-Captain Millard, formerly of the First light battery. This officer served with distinction during the late war, and intends introducing and taking charge of the howitzer battery drill, forming a class from details of the different companies. Company K has elected Second Lieutenant Mulligan first lieutenant, and Sergeant Hentzler, second lieutenant. These are deserved promotions, the latter gentleman having only missed one drill since the date of the organization of the company, now over three years. The regimental team for the rifle match at Creedmoor is hard at work, and visit the range from two to three times a week. The committee having charge of the proposed reception October 16 have completed their arrangements. Good military men are constantly being introduced in the regiment to fill vacancies, and Company I lately elected ex-Captain Leckler, who served in the last war, and rose from the ranks to the captaincy in the First Pennsylvania regiment.

**BATTERY K, FIRST DIVISION.**—This battery, Captain Heubner, paraded, mounted, in full uniform, on September 24, and proceeded to East New York, and there encamped until Friday, September 26. The new full-dress uniform adopted by the battery has been sanctioned by General Headquarters. It is similar to the new pattern of the Army, except that the chapeau is retained instead of the helmet, as now worn in the Regular service. Previous to proceeding to East New York, the battery was formally inspected by the division inspector, General Liebenau, and found in excellent condition.

**FIRST INFANTRY.**—Members of companies who wish to join the team from this battalion for the prize contest on October 8 are requested to meet Colonel Webster at the armory, in fatigue uniform, with one day's ration, on Wednesday, October 1, at 8 A. M. sharp, to proceed to Creedmoor for practice. Members giving their names to the armorer on or before September 30 will be furnished free transportation. The best shot in the team wins a gold mounted rifle.

**THE FIFTH'S FIELD MUSIC.**—Great is the Fifth regiment, but still greater is Drum-Major Berchet and his famous drum and fife corps. The time has arrived for the annual sham jam at Hamilton Park, and on Monday next, despite the financial panic, there will be great doings by day and by night in the Fifth regiment. The field music is of so much importance to the Fifth that no less than six companies of the regiment and one battery of artillery are required to aid its annual festival. The battalion of the regiment having this matter in charge is to be under the command of Major Hallen, and the General Orders announcing the proceedings of the day, and the disposition of the troops under his command, is well worthy of perusal. The command is called "this battalions," the prizes are *prices*, while hymn is transformed into *hymne*. The following extract from General Orders alluded to, which is printed as in the original, will give some idea of this great undertaking:



This Battalion will parade fully uniformed, armed and equipped, on Monday, September 29th, 1873, for Target Practice and Instruction. Line will be formed at the 5th Reg't Armory, at 8 o'clock, A. M., precisely, right wing resting on Mott Street. Line of March will be through Mott to Canal St., to Bowery up to Broome, to Eldridge, to Houston, through Houston to Avenue A, to 5th St., to 3d Avenue to the Cars. Arriving at the ground, Hamilton Park, Commandants of Companies will detail two men to report to Lieut. KENNEDY of Company A, who is detailed as Officer of the Guard for the day. Capt. Wm. SCHILLING of Battery C, 1st Division, is hereby detailed as Officer of the day. Companies and Battery will find their quarters on the ground, designated by the General Committee for this occasion; Commandants of Companies will detail one Sergeant to act in combination with the Drum Corps Committee for that purpose. Calls for duty by the drum and bugles. 1st—Breakfast 3-4 of an hour after arriving on the ground. 2d—Half an hour after Breakfast: Drum Corps to commence shooting at the Target, after which the Companies will follow in the same practice. This Companies will select 10 men of each Company to shoot for two prizes, to be given by the Drum Corps, as follows: To the Company which have the most bullets in the Target, a Gold Medal worth \$50.00. To the Company which have the next number best of bullets in the Target a Gold Medal, worth \$30.00. The shooting party to be commanded by the first or acting first Sergeant of their respective Company and all Commandants of Companies to act as Judges. Each team will be entitled to 3 shot per man. This shooting to commence after the different Companies have done their own shooting. 3d—Dinner call will be beat at about 6 o'clock, P. M. 4th—Grand Tattoo by the full Band and Drum Corps will be beat at 8 o'clock, P. M., when Commandants of Companies will detail the given number of Rank and file, to act as guard. 5th—After the signal light out: a sham battle will be fought, by a detail of the different Companies, under command of and arranged by Drum Major BURCHETT and Capt. BRUER; at the conclusion of the battle a brilliant fireworks will be burned off, to conclude with a National Hymn by the 5th Regiment Band. At the sham battle the Artillery will take active part under the command of Capt. Wm. SCHILLING.

We should think that a single skilled accountant might ascertain the company "which have the most bullets in the Target," and "the Company which have the next number best of bullets in the Target," without parading "this Battalion" entire for such a purpose. We hope this will be the last order of this sort which comes from this regiment. Its author should be given something besides a General Order on which to practice himself in English composition. Colonel Charlie should suspend his law practice, and give up running political conventions for a time, and attend to the instruction of his regiment.

**TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION INFANTRY.**—This battalion, Colonel Burger, is ordered to assemble at the armory on Monday, 29th instant, in dress uniform, white pants (should the weather be threatening, gray trousers will be brought to the armory), for drill and instruction at Prospect Park parade ground. Battalion line will be formed at 8 o'clock A. M. Peter Bangel, Company G, has been discharged by reason of expiration of term of service.

**CREEDMOOR.**—It is almost impossible for us to keep a record of the numerous detachments weekly visiting Creedmoor. The Twenty-second, which was to have practiced at the range on Friday of last week, was prevented by the storm, and will now, more than likely, abandon the regimental practice. The team and detachments of the regiment, however, are keeping up their standard. During the past week the Fifty-fifth and Eighth regiments have visited the range. We have not been able to obtain a record of their shooting; that of the Fifty-fifth, however, is reported as rather inferior. Company C, Seventy-ninth, Captain Dutch, visited the range in full dress on Tuesday; and teams and detachments from various commands have made some good practice during the week, and notable among these is the Twelfth's team, in charge of Adjutant Murphy. The following is the score of this team on Tuesday last, each man shooting two strings of five shots each:

	200	500
Bateman.....	15	10
Cudlipp.....	13	14
Wood.....	11	13
Smith.....	11	13
Harte.....	14	14
Waterbury.....	13	14
Brown.....	7	9
Doerle.....	12	13
Beattie.....	10	11
Debold.....	12	12
Reddy.....	10	9
Weston.....	—	8
Adjutant Murphy.....	14	16

A 1,000 yard target has been erected, the storehouse has been moved to the 600 yard range, to supersede the necessity of passing over the range while firing, and a well is now in process of sinking. Men are also at work erecting two new targets, making twenty in all, and substituting sunken pits for the raised butts. The shadow cast by the raised butts on the targets in the morning and afternoon makes them objectionable.

Captain L. G. T. Bruer, of the Fifth, has purchased the old wooden farm house of Mr. Creed, near the railroad depot, and will reconstruct it into a hotel with all despatch possible. This year, however, we presume he will make but few alterations in the old farm house, but use it as it stands on the occasion of the match next month.

The third regular competition for the *Turf, Field and Farm* badge will take place at the range this Saturday, September 27, at 8:30 P. M. The badge has been won once by Captain Bodine, and once by Capt. Wingate. We must again caution teams and detachments visiting the range for practice to watch the danger signals of the markers, and in every case to avoid firing again until the shots are marked. Some

days since a marker was severely injured by the splatter of a ball, which had been fired after the danger signal was hoisted. A portion of the lead passed through the marker's cheek and knocked out several teeth. Members practicing can therefore readily see the importance of great care in this matter. Thus far, with the exception of wounding this marker, no accident worth mentioning has occurred on the range. Some members of Company C, Seventy-ninth, on Tuesday last were somewhat careless, and one man, we regret to learn, while in a semi-intoxicated condition, attempted to cross the interior line of firing, and came near being shot. The sale of all intoxicating liquors is forbidden on the ground, but an exception we observe has recently been made in regard to lager. The company alluded to, however, brought its own drinkables, among which were four or five kegs of lager for some twenty-eight men. On the occasion of the visit of the Seventh we observed two colored men wearing military caps selling whiskey, and there have been several instances recently in which the regulations of the grounds have been violated. The range keeper should look after the matter, and we particularly call the attention of the association range committee to this subject. Colonel Scott and the Eighth regiment have abandoned Union Hill for Creedmoor, and the men are now enthusiastic for rifle practice: On Friday detachments of the Twenty-eighth, Twelfth, and Thirtieth were to visit the range, Company D, of the latter command, being the only portion of the regiment which thus far has made any movement in rifle practice. September 30 the team of the Twenty-third will practice; October 1 the Thirty-second's team and a detachment of the Eighteenth Infantry will visit the range. The First and Second Connecticut, Colonels Smith and Hamilton, will send teams for the October meeting; also the Tenth, of Albany. The Toronto Rifle Club, its secretary writes, will, if possible, send a representation, and everything looks most prosperous for the coming meeting.

Mr. F. Julius Kaldenberg, the well known manufacturer of meerschau pipes, has offered a handsome silver-mounted and amber meerschau pipe, valued at \$100, to the National Rifle Association, to be competed for in an "all comers" match at the October meeting at Creedmoor.

The following is a list of the prizes offered for competition at the first annual prize meeting of the Association:

By the State.....	\$1,300
Remington & Co., 25 rifles.....	1,875
The Gatling Gun Co., Gatling gun.....	2,000
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL trophy.....	750
Central Railroad of Long Island, prizes.....	343
Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, prize.....	300
Forest and Stream prize.....	100
Adjutant-General J. F. Rathbone, medal.....	100
Major-General Alexander Shaler, cup.....	100
Major-General J. B. Woodward.....	100
Hon. W. W. Niles, cup.....	100
M. W. Robinson, rifle.....	75
Bethel Burton, medals.....	50
Orange Judd, ice pitcher, etc.....	50
Ten silver cups.....	420
Two gold badges.....	100
Nine silver medals.....	270
Thirty-two bronze medals.....	640
Cash.....	75
Six life memberships.....	150

Aggregate, 125 prizes, value \$8,898  
Including the six division prizes of \$100 each, one to be offered to each division represented by two regiments.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The team of the Thirty-second is weekly "doing" Creedmoor.

—Robert Peterson has been appointed sergeant-major of the Thirty-second, vice Spitzer, promoted.

—Major-General Shaler is president of the Ridesfield Rowing Club, which club holds its second annual regatta this Saturday, September 27, at 3 P. M., at the Little ferry on Hackensack river, Ridesfield, N. J.

—General Orders No. 23 from General Headquarters State of New York, A. G. O., announce the reindorsement of the orders for the disbandment of the First regiment Infantry N. G., the particulars of which have already been given.

—We regret to learn of the severe indisposition of Colonel Joseph Burger, of the Twenty-eighth battalion. We trust, however, that he will rally in time to assume command of the battalion on the occasion of the Fifth brigade field day, on Monday.

—The various organizations of the First brigade will be inspected on Tompkins Square as follows: First Cavalry, October 13; Seventy-ninth, October 14; Sixty-ninth, October 15; Twelfth, October 16, Twenty-second, October 17; and Seventy-first, October 20, all at 2 P. M.

—CAPTAIN Wm. Heerd, Jr., of the Twenty-eighth battalion, has been confined to his house for over a month, having been injured internally by falling under his horse while acting as adjutant on the occasion of the target practice of the regiment.

—The Third Cavalry, Colonel Budko, held a field day and festival at Jones's Woods on Wednesday. A dress parade of the command took place in the afternoon which was witnessed by many hundred people. The cavalrymen had a good time, as they always do.

—A GUN trial took place September 18 at the "Idle Hour," Greenville, N. J. The trial was confined to breech-loading guns of 10, 12, and 14 bore, for which the maximum charge was restricted to powder 4 1-2 drachms, with shot 1 1-4 ounces; powder 4 drachms, with shot 1 1-8 ounces; powder 3 1-2 drachms, with shot 1 ounce.

—COMPANY C, Twelfth Infantry, Captain James M. Brady, commenced drill on Monday evening, September 22. The company will be inspected on the last Monday evening in each month (chasseur uniform, white gloves). As an inducement to strict attention to duty the officers of this company will present an appropriate medal to each and every non-commissioned officer and private who shall be present at every roll call, at which they may be required to attend from this time until and including the closing battalion drill.

—The regular drills of Company A, Twelfth Infantry, Captain Herb, will be resumed on Monday evening. In company orders the commandant says: "The general discipline of the company having been good, your commanding

officer solicits a continuance of the same, and relies upon your moral influence as a support in his endeavor to make this a first-class civil, as well as a military organization of this State; also that you renew your efforts individually and collectively to recruit during the drill season. Your armory and band is all that can be desired, as they both rank among the best. You will, therefore, see that your chances of success are in the ascendant."

—On Monday evening the Williamsburg Turner Cadets paid their devotions to Terpsichore. During the evening the Cadets formed a hollow square, when Dr. Charles Ehrmann, the assistant instructor, stepped into the centre, and addressed Lieutenant-Colonel John Rueger, the instructor, enlarged elaborately upon the interest the colonel had taken in organizing the Cadet corps, and on behalf of the corps presented him with a handsomely framed picture of the officers of the corps, tastefully ornamented by the skilful hands of the artistic Lieutenant Bertsch, of the Separate Troop Cavalry, Eleventh brigade. The colonel thanked them in a few well-chosen words, after which the dance was resumed, and when bed-time arrived the gallant little soldiers, escorted by their parents, were put in their little beds.

**CONNECTICUT.—Rifle Practice.**—We are exceedingly gratified to observe that the National Guard of this State has taken up rifle practice in real earnest, and has now in full operation two rifle ranges of 200 yards: one at West Haven (Kelsey), the other at Meriden. The fitting up of these short ranges are apparently local or individual enterprises, but we trust the State will take this matter in hand very soon, and fit up a large range accessible to its National Guard, place it under proper control, and let the National Guardsmen keep up a rattle in the school of musketry. The shooting of the First and Second regiments on September 17 and 18 at the annual meeting of the American Union Rifle Association at Meriden was very fair indeed. The competition was open to the National Guard only, and the prizes for company teams of five were a set of plate, valued at \$50, and two cash prizes of \$25 and \$15. The second list was for individual members, and comprised a gold medal valued at \$15, and cash prizes of \$10 and \$5. One hundred and twenty dollars worth of prizes does not seem a very great incentive for money-loving shootists. Yet there were in the two days no less than eleven company team entries from the First and Second regiments, and some forty individual. The competitors appeared in undress uniform. Size of target was 6 by 4 feet, centre 2 feet, bull's-eye 1 foot square. The shooting was conducted on a plan similar to that followed at Creedmoor, and the arm used was the State Peabody, the minimum pull of trigger being 6 pounds. The position was standing, the sighting shots being allowed from any position; five shots for score. The entrance fee was \$1 per man. Our space does not allow the publication of the entire scores, we therefore append the best scores of company teams:

FIRST REGIMENT.					
Company B.					
Sergeant P. J. Moran.....	4	2	4	3	3-16
Sergeant P. D. Dwyer.....	2	2	4	3	2-13
Corporal Jacob Barnfield.....	2	0	2	4	4-12
Private F. Twitchell.....	2	4	3	2	2-13
Private J. W. Reed.....	3	3	3	3	0-12
66					
Company F.					
Sergeant Louis Krog.....	2	2	0	4	0-8
Sergeant G. F. Whitney.....	2	2	0	2	3-9
Sergeant B. S. Woodward.....	2	3	2	3	2-11
Corporal G. Q. Whitney.....	2	4	2	2	2-12
Private Ralph Burnham.....	3	4	2	2	4-15
55					

The other teams of the First averaged about 38 points.

SECOND REGIMENT.					
Company I.					
Corporal John F. Lane.....	3	2	2	2	3-13
Private John M. Harmon.....	2	3	2	3	3-13
Sergeant Albert N. Sperry.....	2	4	0	2	0-8
Private Henry E. Johns.....	2	3	2	2	2-11
Private James J. Dillon.....	2	2	3	3	2-12
56					
Company F (Grays).					
Lieutenant S. B. Warren.....	2	2	2	3	3-13
Corporal W. J. Peck.....	0	3	4	2	3-11
Private C. E. Grannis.....	2	3	2	3	3-12
Private W. H. Sanford.....	2	3	2	2	2-13
Private H. C. Vibbert.....	0	0	0	0	0-6
47					

Company D (Blues).					
Captain J. B. Shaw.....	3	2	2	4	0-11
Lieutenant H. A. Buell.....	2	3	2	2	2-11
Private A. E. Jones.....	3	2	2	3	2-13
Private E. R. Smith.....	0	0	0	0	0-6
Sergeant L. J. Thomas.....	3	2	3	2	4-14
48					

Company K.					
Lieutenant David Ross.....	3	3	3	3	3-15
Sergeant J. G. Mix.....	2	0	2	2	3-9
Corporal Fred Hull.....	2	0	4	4	2-13
Private J. W. Smith.....	2	2	2	2	0-8
Private George P. Taylor.....	2	2	2	2	0-8
53					

The best individual scores were made by Captain J. B. Shaw, of the Second regiment, Sergeant Moran and Private Burnham, of the First, who made 16 points each; while Sergeant Woodward, of the First, made 17 points.

The teams from the Second regiment, says the *New Haven Palladium*, did some good shooting, even if they were not successful in the way of prizes. Six teams were entered from the First regiment, and they scored 274 points, the average for each team being 45 2-3. Five teams were entered from the Second regiment, and they scored 246 points, the average for each team being 49 1-5. It is probable that out of the two regiments one or two teams will be selected to go to Creedmoor the 8th of October, to shoot with the Peabody rifle. In this connection it should be said that the Meriden target is harder to hit than that at Creedmoor, the bull's-eye of the former being one foot square, while that of the latter is two feet by one. The military part of the shooting at Meriden was very successful, and has served to awaken an interest in marksmanship throughout the National Guard, which had lain dormant too long. When military rifle shooting shall have become a regular exercise, and the ability of Connecticut soldiers with the rifle a recognized fact, it will be remembered that to Mr. Wilson, of Meriden, and to Mr. James E. Stetson, of this city, members and officers of the American Union Rifle Association of Connecticut belonged the credit of originating and carrying through for the first time the project, the results of which we have given above.



## FOREIGN ITEMS.

It is rumored that Metz will shortly be restored to France through the good offices of the Emperor of Russia.

The French Treasury paid to the German Government on August 5 the sum of 250 million francs, being the third quarter of the fifth milliard of the war indemnity.

The former project of Field Marshal Count Moltke to form a large fortified camp at Conz, near Trier, has now been definitely abandoned, on account of the complete development of the German railway system, and of the possession of Metz and Strasburg by Germany.

The question of light field guns has been settled in France and Marshal MacMahon has ordered Colonel Raffy to commence delivering field batteries in three months. Colonel Raffy has informed the Marshal that he would be able to deliver six, or even eight batteries, weekly if necessary.

Two Prussian officers of Engineers—Lieutenant-Colonel von Adler and Captain Andrae—have proceeded to the Crimea in order to inspect the Russian fortifications now in course of erection at Kerch. Those works are said to be probably the largest designed or carried on in the present day.

A DESPATCH from London, September 18, 1873, reports that the British Admiralty have received information that boats belonging to the British navy have been attacked by pirates near Penang and two of their officers wounded. The man-of-war *Thalia* has been despatched to the scene of the outrage, with orders to chastise the pirates.

The immediate object of the Khivan expedition having been accomplished by the capture of Khiva, the Russian garrisons on the Steppes have been reduced. The Russian officers and men engaged in the expedition are to receive money grants to compensate them for their loss of baggage. In the case of officers the compensation will frequently amount to a full year's pay.

The *Spenerische Gazette* contradicts the statement of some German papers that the German government had addressed a circular to its representatives abroad, expressing disapproval of Captain Werner's proceeding in seizing the *Vigilante*. The same paper adds: "The attitude of the government in this affair has been made sufficiently clear by the recall of Captain Werner."

A NUMBER of topographers attached to the German army of occupation have now returned to Berlin, having completed their survey and prepared accurate maps of the border provinces. The same staff of topographers will now proceed to the eastern provinces of Prussia to survey the country on the Russian frontier and design trustworthy and minute maps.

A DESPATCH has been received at the British Admiralty office from the commander of the English steam sloop *Daphne*, announcing the capture by that vessel in the Indian Ocean, near the Seychelle Islands, of a slave ship upon which there had been horrible suffering. The small-pox had raged on the ship, and out of the 300 slaves taken on board 250 had died. The remaining fifty were terribly emaciated from disease and want.

LATELY trials have taken place at Baxholm in Sweden with a 200-pounder and a 300-pounder gun to ascertain the power of resistance of a granite wall to their firing, and a wall seven feet thick, five of which consisted of most firmly jointed granite blocks, was pierced and breached by the third shot from the 300-pounders. At a distance of 600 paces each shot entered the wall on an average four to five feet deep, and up to thirty feet distance from the place where the shot had struck, large splinters had broken off from the wall.

AMONG the witnesses at the trial of Marshal Bazaine are Marshals Canrobert and Lebouf, Generals Changarnier, Bourbaki, and Baron Stoffel, and among the civilians, Mons. Gambetta. One of our friends, says the *Presse*, was able some days back to have a few minutes' conversation with Marshal Bazaine. He found him quite calm, but greatly aged, and any one can see that the last six months have profoundly affected the organization of the prisoner. He seemed, however, full of confidence as to the issue of his trial.

ACCORDING to an official statement which has been published, the German field artillery fired 331,169 shots during the war of 1870-71. Of this number 146,144 shots were fired by heavy field batteries, 123,804 by light field batteries, 59,934 by horse batteries, 7,736 by heavy reserve batteries, and 14,380 by light reserve batteries. To the total number of shots as given above must be added 4,400 shrapnel and 430 grape shots; so that altogether 337,337 shots were fired. The number of shots fired by the Prussian artillery in former campaigns was, in 1813-14, 73,881 shots; 1815, 18,086 shots; 1864, 41,247 shots; and in 1866, 36,188 shots. During the war of 1870-71, says the *Vaterland*, of Munich, the Bavarian troops lost 19 per cent., while the loss sustained by the Prussian troops was only 14 per cent.

THE Emperor Napoleon III. possessed at Pierrefonds a magnificent collection of arms of all kinds, comprised no less than 500 objects; amongst them seven arms used in tournaments, of the most curious description that are known, 66 helmets of the most extraordinary types, 47 swords of exquisite beauty, and 18 shields, nearly all possessing historical interest. There were besides 12 complete suits of armor and 24 daggers, of which several have played their part in the memorable scenes of the past. After the revolution of the 4th of September, the whole collection was removed from the Pierrefonds Museum, carefully packed and secured in the storerooms of the Louvre, where it is still preserved, scrupulously sealed. If the collection be added to the Artillery Museum in course of organization at the Invalides, as is expected, the latter in that case will become one of the most splendid in the world, not excepting those of Turin, of Dresden, and of Vienna.

THE regular forces of the British army employed in home service in the month of January of the present

year was, in all, 98,719 men: Cavalry, 13,051; artillery, 19,205; engineers, 3,646; infantry, 62,817. The years in the present century, in which the regular forces exceeded in number those of the current year, were: 1804, 101,590 men; 1805, 106,331; 1807, 108,932; 1808, 133,235; 1810, 112,518; and 1872, 101,145. The year in which the regular forces in the United Kingdom were least numerous since 1800 was the year 1831—the period of the agitation for the Reform Bill. In that year the country was defended by 7,549 cavalry, 4,213 artillery, 628 engineers, and 30,525 infantry—in all only 42,915 regular troops. The *Gazette* notices, as showing the change that has taken place in opinion respecting the different arms of the service, that between 1831 and the present year the force of cavalry employed on home service has increased twofold, the force of artillery fivefold, of engineers fivefold, while the strength of the infantry arm of the service has increased by only one-half.

THE *Suabian Mercury* has received the following letter from a correspondent at Metz: "While the streets of the city empty themselves daily more and more on account of the great heat, the greatest activity is reigning around it at the building of the new forts. Some weeks ago an order arrived from the general staff of the army to put the new forts as soon as possible in a state of defence. This will be done in about six months, provided always that the number of laborers now employed at the works is not diminished. To complete the interior of the works, several years will still be required, a fact which none will doubt who has seen the plans of these truly gigantic buildings. The fortifications are entirely designed on the modern principle, i. e., great length with as little height as possible, the practicability of which may be understood even by a layman. Every shell which is not aimed very correctly either loses itself among the advanced earthworks or flies beyond the forts, which, seen from a distance of three or four kilometres, appear hardly to rise above the ground, and offer, at any rate, but a very uncertain aim to the enemy. All the new forts are so placed that the town cannot be bombarded before one of them is taken. It is very interesting to see how the enormous mass of building material is carried up to the forts. This is done by a wire-rope tramway. For instance, the point of Fort St. Julien is connected by a tramway with the Moselle, which flows past the foot of the hill on which the fort is situated. The building materials arrive at the foot of the hill by water, and are loaded there on the tramway carriages; on the hill is a stationary steam engine which drags up the carriages, by means of a wire rope, in a few minutes. Of the laborers employed a great number come from Wurtemberg and Baden. The blasting work is mostly done by Italians."

THE *Military and Naval Gazette*, in an article on "Horses for the Army," remarks that the evidence respecting the difficulty—we may almost say the impossibility—of obtaining an adequate supply of horses for the army in the event of war, is most thrilling. According to the testimony of Mr. Phillip, the great contractor, it is not a question of money, but "of not having the animals in the country." That gentleman confessed that if called upon to supply in the course of a few months the 2,500 horses required to place the cavalry on a war footing, he would be "fairly at his wit's end." The Germans had to remount their cavalry two or three times over in the last war, and though arrangements were far superior to those of England, it would have been impossible for them to do this if they had not captured large numbers of French horses. Captain Hozier, in a lecture delivered at the Royal United Service Institution, estimated that 5,000 transport horses are necessary for an army of 50,000 men. So that, in the event of war, England would require at once 2,500 horses for the cavalry, 5,000 for the artillery, and 5,000 for the transport purposes, which gives a total of 12,500, while if hostilities were protracted for one or more years, a very large number of additional animals would be required to repair the inevitable losses. Even for the autumn manoeuvres horses had to be imported from the Continent. Last year about 1,500 were brought from France and Belgium, as none could be had in England at £42; and this year 600 were imported at an average cost of £47 a piece. As it is possible that, in the event of a war, these Continental sources of supply would be closed, the *Gazette* believes that it would be well if the authorities directed their attention to Texas, Mexico, and the pampas of South America—countries where the supply of horses is practically inexhaustible.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* alludes to a discussion of "Military Tactics" actively carried on in the *Times* between Lieutenant-Colonel Peel, late Scots Fusilier Guards, and his critics. In reply to his latest critic, who condemned the details of his proposed plan of advancing companies in extended line when skirmishing, Lieutenant-Colonel Peel, in self-justification, states that he should have mentioned before, that in naming six companies as the number to be employed in the attack, he was supposing a battalion to be composed of ten companies. But now the battalion seldom numbers more than eight companies, and for battalions of this reduced strength he advocates the employment of four companies only (the whole of them to be eventually extended) in the advanced line. Having witnessed at the autumn manoeuvres, at Aldershot, and elsewhere, the dire confusion which invariably arises from an intermingling of even weak companies of well-drilled men, Lieutenant-Colonel Peel has asked himself what would occur under similar circumstances on service, when these companies had been suddenly raised to a war strength by the addition of half-drilled militiamen, reserve men, and recruits. His own answer to the query is that no attack made in this disorganized state could succeed against an enemy, while a repulse would entail annihilation. Hence his wish to arrive at some plan by which the line of skirmishers may be constantly reinforced, but without mixing up men of different companies, and thus falling into inevitable confusion.

Whether the best way to attain this is by throwing forward the men in successive ranks, as Lieutenant-Colonel Peel proposes, or in sections, as some of his critics propose, is a matter for practical decision in the exercising field.

THE British iron-clad monster the *Devastation*, has been cruising off Cape Clear in search of bad weather with which to test her seagoing qualities. The elements have not thus far proved sufficiently unpropitious, or in this case propitious, to gratify her utmost ambition, but in a little flurry to which she was subjected, her average number of pitches per minute by diagram was 7.1-2 to 9; maximum pitch, 4 deg. 30 min. The ship was put broadside to the waves—average number of rolls per minute, 13.2; maximum roll, 4 deg. 24 min. The height of the waves at the time varied from nine to twelve feet. The diagram showed a sluggishness in rising after a heavy sea had come over the fore-castle. At ten knots an hour the *Devastation* can steam about twenty days on the coal she carries, and at twelve knots eleven days.

THE French War Department, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, is actively engaged in preparing for the organization of its new Territorial Army, into which force, according to the new law, old soldiers will be drafted. In a few months the contingent of 1866 will be liberated and these 80,000 men will lay the foundation of the new regime, and be the first instalment of the territorial force, distributed through the eighteen military regions into which France is now divided. Each successive year the army in question will receive a similar reinforcement; and in ten years time this will make a tidy force, even when taking casualties into account. In case of necessity, these men will be ready to march at a few days' notice, as they will be all attached to the corps stationed in the district where they reside. Retired officers are volunteering for service in this force, which will only be called out for a short time each year. The same paper says: "About a year ago a French Parliamentary Committee was appointed to examine into the state of the various magazines, and to make an inventory of the guns, projectiles, etc., possessed by the country. The work was a heavy one, and it was expected that the committee would never get through it. The material in store before the late war represented a value of 747,000,000 francs, and was disseminated through 649 establishments, some of which, like Vincennes, Satory, Havre, Auxonne, Lyons, Rennes, Toulon, etc., had been thrown into the greatest state of confusion. Vincennes had especially been disturbed by the war and the Commune, and was found to contain all sorts of munitions of war from the chassapote to Orsini bombs. At Toulouse more Orsini bombs were found in store . . . for the Conservatives. In addition to having to deal with confusion and disorder, the committee had their work aggravated by the deplorable habit of the Administration to keep stores. Thus, at Vincennes the committee found old Gribeauval caissons and gun-carriages dating from the time of Louis XIV.; and even in the forts round Paris similar antiquities were not rare. At Bourges 60,000 flint muskets were discovered, and at Soissons, La Fere, and Givet, arms dating from 1810. Most of these old weapons, however, were brought in when the National Guard was disbanded a couple of years ago. Such was not the case with piles of shot, which had remained in the arsenal of Valence since 1815, and ancient gun matches found in the fort of St. Nicholas at Marseilles. As a proof of the minute manner in which this inquiry was conducted, it may be mentioned that the books of the magazine, where encampment materials are stored, set forth 400,000 pickets; these were counted one by one, and it was found that there were only 399,985! However, the fifteen missing pegs were afterwards found, and there was no doubt great joy over them."

COLONEL BAKER, Commissioner of Pensions, has caused all the records of his department to be examined, and which have reference to the Revolutionary War, the war of 1812, and the late Rebellion. From these records he has collected statistics relative to longevity, the effect of certain wounds, and many other interesting and valuable facts.

It is not surprising that in an educated community, an iron or steel hoop around the body should at once be discarded as a cure for Hernia. The New Elastic Truss affords instant relief. Is worn night and day with comfort; retaining the rupture absolutely at all times, and is never taken off during the few weeks necessary for a permanent cure. Sold cheap. Very durable. It is sent everywhere by mail by The Elastic Truss Company, No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City, who send circulars free when desired.

THE Germania Life Insurance Company, office 293 and 295 Broadway, New York, was incorporated in 1860, and now ranks among the most flourishing companies of the United States. The company has a cash capital of \$200,000. Its assets for 1873 amount to \$6,000,000 and the amount now issued reaches \$36,000,000. The agent of the company in Brooklyn, N. Y., is Mr. W. G. Pier-son, No. 5 Willoughby avenue, who is noted for his enterprise and is peculiarly fitted for the position he holds.

THE best "Elastic Truss" in the world is now sold by Pomeroy & Co., 744 Broadway, N. Y., for Three Dollars. Write to them for full particulars.

## MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages fifty cents each, and the signature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

SHARRER-HEAP.—At the United States consulate, Leghorn, Italy, on the 2d of September, Lieutenant W. O. SHARRER, U. S. Navy, to JEANETTE S. HEAP, daughter of G. H. Heap, Consul of the United States at Tunis, Africa.